NATIONAL **5 cents**

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THE ATOMIC CHALLENGE

How WE could move mountains to change America

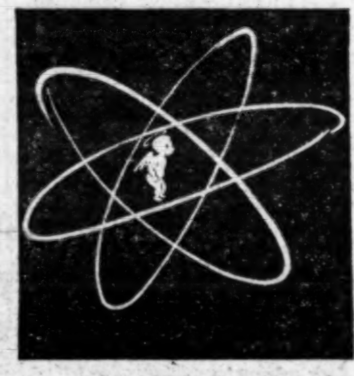
By A. G. Mezerik

THE tales of Soviet atomic blasting of mountains and canals [see p. 3] bring indications of the titanic new kinds of creations which lie ahead. Visions of life as well as death are inherent in the A-bomb; some scientists were seeing them even before the ashes were cold in the ruins of Hiroshima.

Julian Huxley, eminent British scientist, pictured something he might have called "Operation Planet Facelift." After study of the Polar Ice Pack by a team of scientists to learn about its depth, drift and effects, the operation's task force would launch an A-bomb attack on the frigid enemy of man and beast. Blasting out this relic of the Ice Age would be the objective.

Once atomized, the ice would never reform again. The result of this military assault by the forces of peace would bring lasting benefit to mankind, creating a warmer climate in those tremendous polar areas, North and South, where warmth would turn barren wastelands into fertile and populous regions.

MOUNTAINS TO BE MOVED: On nearly every continent atomic explosions could lower the tops of mountain barriers to permit passage of rain and moist winds.



Our own Pacific coast is verdant, made so by the Japanese current and the prevailing winds. To the east, where mountain barriers prevent clouds and breezes from getting over the hump, parts of California, Washington and Oregon and entire states including Utah, Arizona and New Mexico are dry and barren, as are great areas of Montana, the Dakotas and other Intermountain states.

Take off the tops of mountains which stop the rain clouds and the warm winds from moving eastward. You have an operation suited to the fantastic explosive power of atomic energy. Presumably the desert country would become fertile land—as green, prolific and temperate of climate as are the west slopes of the Pacific coast states.

BRING THE PEOPLE BACK: Today the whole great area averages less than 20 inches of rainfall, insufficient for agriculture, while on the northern Pacific coast the wasted rain pours down as much as 80 inches annually. The addition of another ten inches—possible if the clouds travel eastward—would work great changes in the semi-arid regions, not only in the productivity of agriculture but in the character and size of the forests, a resource which is growing scarcer with each year.

The arid and semi-arid area includes well over one-third of the land mass in the U.S. It is today sparsely settled, averaging less than seven persons to the square mile, with most of those concentrated on irrigated lands, in mining communities and in a few cities.

It is losing population. Since 1940, in the face of a national population gain of 18,000,000 or almost 13%, Montana has lost seven and six-tenths per cent of its people and North Dakota almost six per cent. With the addition of water and creation of a climate tempered by breezes from the Pacific Ocean, this great region would become inviting to millions.

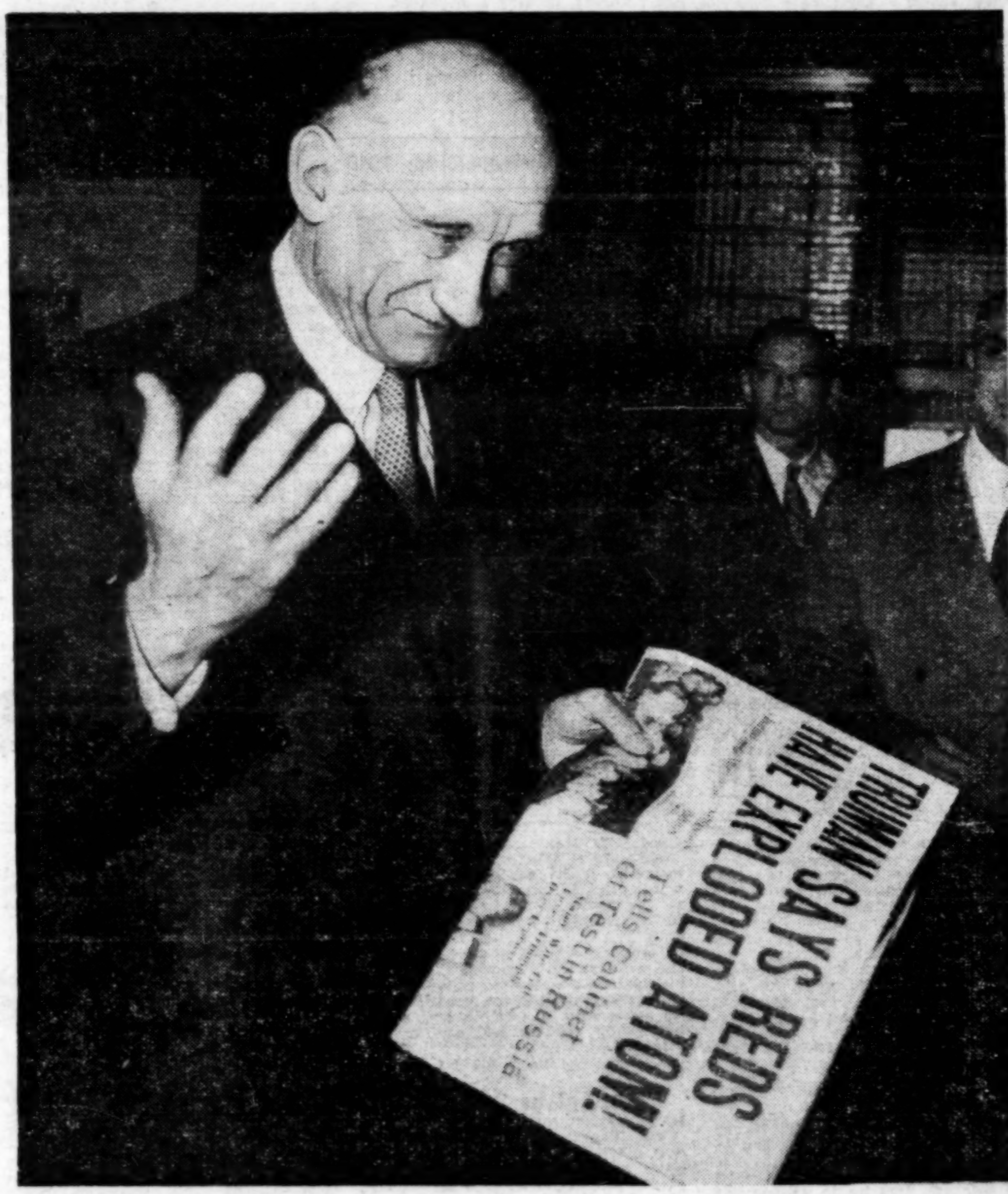
Iron ore, coal, lignite, copper, zinc and a host of other minerals—including the very uranium necessary for creating atomic energy—are in this new West of which we might now become the architects. Given water—which also means cheap publicly-owned power—and a temperate climate, this least industrialized of all parts of the nation could process and work its own treasures, proudly taking its place at the head, instead of remaining at the foot of the country's table.

THE GREAT CHALLENGE: The vision is exciting, not only because in it Man can be seen fulfilling the Bible prophecy that Man can truly move mountains. The great new force whose constructive use it involves can make geologic changes on a scale as vast as those other natural forces which, in bygone centuries, have leveled mountains and caused ice to spread and recede.

It is worth exploring, for only by the most careful research would we know whether blasting an icepack can be realized without flooding out seaport cities, or whether lowering a mountain barrier can be achieved without destruction of natural beauty or the extermination of life.

The heartening thing is that our knowlege is growing. We can find out—if we set out to do it.

Americans have already built the Empire State Building and the Grand Coulee Dam—each a mountain in its own way. Moving mountains, if it will change deserts into green and fertile gardens, should be just the chore for us.



Well, then, let's rearm Germany

When French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman (above) got the news that Russia had an A-bomb, he looked somewhat baffled. But he recovered quickly enough to help U.S. Secretary of State Acheson and Britain's Bevin plot a revival of German arms under the American fuehrers. (See GERMANY, World Roundup). Schuman's fellow countrymen haven't forgotten as quickly as he what life was like under the Nazis. Last week they were telling him — in very plain French.

Philip Morrison, Max Werner, Joliot-Curie

Atomic energy for the power plants of peace — what the real experts say

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What Wallace said

WASHINGTON, D. C.

After reading Mr. Wallace's Philadelphia speech several times I have concluded that E. C. of Syracuse, N.Y. (GUARDIAN, Nov. 14), has undoubtedly missed the point in that noble address.

Mr. Wallace in that speech gives credit to Tom Paine, Sam Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Jesus, Lincoln, Moses, Engels, F. D. R., Marx, Lenin, Jackson, etc. He certainly doesn't set up "Franklin, Jefferson and Jackson" as "saints for the Progressive movement."

One can be of the so-called "middle class" or "southern aristocracy" and still stand for what is best in mankind. Jefferson belonged to no class—he was in one all by himself. Franklin might be considered "middle class" but he too was above class in his work and thoughts. Franklin and Jefferson were great internationalists and without them I only wonder what might have come from the efforts to found our country.

True, those men may not have been of the lowliest origin but like another great man born to more than plenty, Franklin D. Roosevelt, they fought unceasingly and unswervingly for the well-being of all mankind everywhere. Jefferson appointed Banneker, a Negro, to serve with L'Enfant in planning our city of Washington. He certainly was not "lily-white southern aristocracy."

Richard Ham

Shock

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

I was greatly shocked by Henry Wallace's speech in Philadelphia, as were many people I spoke to. If this is the middle of the road, God help us! He says he is an idealist so he isn't practical or realistic. There is no such thing as progressive capitalism.

The references to the Bible sound hypocritical. How about the Apostles who had all things in common? And when Christ told the rich man to sell or give away his possessions and follow him? "For it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to get into the Kingdom of Heaven."

Alma M.

Paint and a steer

RICEVILLE, IOWA

I have fought for the idealistic principles of the Wallaces for years. Years ago those idealistic principles were day-dreams; now they are day-dreams come true.

Money is a medium of exchange. For example, if a farmer wants to buy paint or fencing, he would look and act queer if he took a fat steer along to pay for it, but he would not look nor act any more queer than I did when I was trying to hold our farm when we were selling our products below cost of production. Some people feel we should have a sliding scale on parity; some feel that a 60% parity is fair when times are hard..

If Congress should pass a farm bill with a 60% parity, the farmer that takes his fat steer to pay for his paint and fencing would only get the hide; the rich and well-to-do would get the carcass, and labor in the lower income brackets would not even get a smell.

Claud Conger

Plan for the A & P

CHICAGO, ILL.

A simple solution to the government suit against the A & P would be to turn over the A & P to the government for future public ownership. With public ownership the profit could be knocked off and/or applied to the wages of the workers. Public ownership would be the most amenable to consumer, worker and competitor, because public ownership is flexible and would be easily controlled and/or restrained.

Robert Houlder

Let us know

BALTIMORE, MD.

We Progressives, to fulfill our destiny as a political party must have a free, factual and fighting press, which now consists almost entirely of the GUARDIAN. We must keep the editors informed of local news and local trends and we must be free to constructively criticize the policies and viewpoints of those who conduct the progressive press.

Since we are not committed to the destruction of either capitalism, communism or Catholicism, it would seem that none of us should view the present scene from the more or less biased shelter of any one of these three orthodoxies. Nor must we made the mistake of becoming partly blinded because of our falling prey to rabid anti-capitalism, paranoic anti-communism or bigoted anti-Catholicism.

Michael J. Clifford

Bingo! A bullseye

CHICAGO, ILL.

Page two of the Nov. 7 GUARDIAN carries a letter from a satisfied Catholic reader. Page eight of the same issue carries an anti-bingo article that drags poor Luther into Jersey politics against the Catholics.

The GUARDIAN has done this before. The faults of the Catholic church stem from reactionary reasoning in the Vatican, and not from internal habits of individual parishes. Let the Catholics play bingo. And let the Protestants cry "shame." The progressive movement is made of sterner stuff.

James S. Lewis

It hurts us more

BALTIMORE, MD.

I fully agree with those nuclear physicists who think that our policy of secrecy is hurting our own investigators in atomic energy worse than it is hurting the Russians. To say that scientists will not work under such conditions is putting it too mildly. Scientists cannot work under such conditions.

Lewis Bayard Robinson

Woodpecker dept.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, MO.

When I was a boy my cousin Will West used to call the red-headed woodpeckers "wood-headed red peckers." That is the best name I can think of for the American people today. The difference between the American people and the woodpecker is the woodpecker knows what he is pecking at and why. The American people don't. The U.S. is trying to buy the world with our money. I think they will fail to conquer the world, the same as Napoleon and Hitler did.

Ira Benton

No India print

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Strange, was it not, how rapidly the "iron curtain" was drawn around Nehru after it became evident he did not propose being used as cat's-paw in current capitalist-fascist anti-communist drive. Even my wife, who still clings a mite to capitalist folklore and other myths, noted and commented on same.

Yours for facts, and damned be the ideology that cannot endure scrutiny.

W. C. Randolph

Rejuvenated youth

SEATTLE, WASH.

Greetings from the month-old rejuvenated Young Progressives. The state of Washington expects

to have a membership of 200 by Thanksgiving. We are beginning to build on the campus of the University of Washington. Last week we had our first meeting, an address by Dr. Phillips on academic freedom, with special emphasis on the case of fired professors.

There is always a place on our agenda for selling and getting subscriptions to the GUARDIAN.

Herrick Kotchek

Rough down under

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

As you are probably aware, the effect of the devaluation of sterling on importations from dollar countries is to raise the prices of their merchandise by nearly 44%. The Australian government devalued our pound proportionately within 24 hours of the British devaluation and then took the further step of restricting dollar quotas.

Even prior to these measures our quota was minute in all conscience. Now, the effect of both of these measures taken together is to completely put an end to our importations from the U.S.A. Some of these, particularly books, were of very great importance to us, but we shall now have to manage without them.

A. Keesing,
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We and the Russians

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

If you remember your history, way back when the Christians would rather die than renounce their faith—well, how can you people ever hope to crush our kind of government, free speech, freedom of religion, freedom to vote for whom you want and freedom to talk against the other party, Republican or Democratic?

With all its faults our form of government is envied even by the Russians. This we all know in our hearts just like we know there is a God.

Stalin says there isn't. That's why any party even resembling the Communist one will never live in our country or in any country where people love freedom.

P. Pagliano

If reader Pagliano would investigate the facts, he would find that:

1. Tens of millions of Russians believe in God as firmly as he does, and Stalin, who differs with them, does not interfere with their religious practices. (Authority: Louie D. Newton, president of the Southern Baptist Conference.)

2. The vast majority of Russians believe in their form of government as firmly as he believes in ours. (The proof: Stalingrad.)

3. The would-be crushers of free speech in America are not on the political left. (The proof: Peekskill.) Ed.

Are we Milquetoasts?

REGO PARK, N. Y.

Not long ago, at a Parents' Assn. tea, a friend and I asked a young woman present to sign a petition against the Feinberg law. She said to us: "I'm not a Communist. Am I for it or against it?" She wasn't curious about the provisions of the law, or how it would affect her child's education. She only wanted to make sure that whichever side the "reds" were on, she would bet on the opposite.

Since when have Americans become scared little Milquetoasts cowering at a word? Afraid to express an opinion until it's been approved by the higher-ups? The Pilgrims would be ashamed of us! Let's go back to being the kind of bold, courageous people that made America great. And we can start by throwing the Feinberg Law out of the New York schools!

Florence Garnett

Thanksgiving

By Rabindranath Tagore

Those who walk on the path of pride crushing the lowly life under their tread, covering the tender green of the earth with their footprints in blood;

Let them rejoice, and thank thee, Lord, for thy day is theirs. But I am thankful that my lot lies with the humble who suffer and bear the burden of power, and hide their faces and stifle their sobs in the dark.

For every throb of their pain has pulsed in the secret depths of thy night, and every insult has been gathered into thy great silence.

And the morrow is theirs.

O Sun, rise upon the bleeding hearts blossoming in flowers of the morning, and the torchlight revelry of pride shrunken to ashes.

Report to Readers

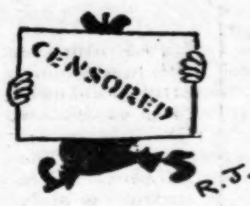
Better get up that civic steam now

By John T. McManus

FOR anyone with a grain of fairness in him, the meanest story of the month was the story of how a young war veteran in Chicago, Aaron Bindman, had every window in his house smashed and a lynch mob howling up and down his block for a week because he invited a few Negro friends to his home for an evening.

There is meanness at every turn in the story.

The mob was mean—and ignorant—as the mob usually is, whether it gathers in Chicago's South Side, along the by-roads of Peekskill or out at San Bernardino, Calif., to burn down a house which rumor had it (as in Chicago) Negroes might occupy. As it has been historically tutored to do in this ailing democracy, the mob cried for Negro blood, for Jewish blood, and spat "communist" at anyone opposed.



Police protected the rioters; the city administration ignored the affair until the mob had spent itself.

The Chicago press treated the week-long terror with the same slight, detached interest as it might devote to a football crowd trying to tear down the goal posts. Only when a reporter was threatened and then denied police protection did the editorial writers come to life: the Chicago Daily News with a decent editorial, the Sun-Times with a singularly indecent one, somehow blaming the whole thing on "the communists."

IN the whole city of Chicago, the only medium of information to put its finger on the real significance of the rioting was a courageous FM radio station, WMOR, serving at most 100,000 people out of the city's 5,000,000 population.

WMOR spared no guilty party in the affair, starting with the mayor, but accurately placed the basic blame on Chicago real estate interests which maintain segregation in housing throughout the city. To refresh Chicago's memory, WMOR gave its listeners an in-person interview with a Negro woman who lost two children in a tenement fire earlier this year.

A half million Chicago Negroes are segregated in the city's worst firetraps, the radio station pointed out; yet even the hint or rumor that a Negro family might try to break out of this segregation brings on organized rioting, with no interference from the city administration.

Chicago's disturbance was provably organized and directed by known persons connected with a realty owners' "betterment" organization, which maintains block captains to give the signal when any incident threatens its lilywhite standards.

Restrictive covenants and "gentlemen's agreements" have been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be unenforceable through law. The only way these un-American and unconstitutional covenants can prevail is by mob violence and community connivance, as in Chicago.

ORGANIZED outbreaks like Chicago's can happen—and will happen—again and again until government, press, radio, church, school system and business determine together to erase group prejudice from the public mind.

Impossible?

Well, maybe so, but as the Engineer Corps used to say in the war, the impossible may take us a little longer.

For Chicagoans, the case of Aaron Bindman is as good as any to start on.

As Henry Wallace remarked in Chicago, recalling how the biblical Aaron held up the wearying hand of Moses in a scrap back in the Exodus days:

"It is up to us now to hold up the hand of Aaron."

One way for Chicagoans to hold up the hand of Aaron, politically, is to get some civic steam up immediately for city ordinances banning restrictive covenants and "gentlemen's agreements" and establishing a citywide policy of non-segregation in all housing, public and private.

That should make the civic double-talkers put up or shut up once and for all on the perennial vote-cadging subject of "tolerance."

Let's consider the atom—for better or for worse

A SCIENTIST TELLS

What the atom can produce

By Philip Morrison

IN spite of power lobbies and military-minded administrations, the progressive policy for America would be an all-out enthusiastic effort to enter into atomic competition — not for bomb stockpiles but for the power plants of peace. If the job can be done, its first successful owners will have a secure place in the politics of the atom.

The "mountain-razing" explosions somewhere in Siberia combined the Soviet scientist's desire to test untried Soviet bombs with a demonstration of the peaceable use of high explosive. While such great explosions for engineering construction are not common, they do once in a while prove useful. They are another powerful tool—in some ways inconvenient, in some ways convenient—added to the tool chest of the engineer of great construction projects. But useful though they may have been, they do not represent the major employment of atomic energy for the ends of peace.

HOW TO USE AN ATOM: The atom can be used in three ways. It can make large amounts of energy available from a small amount of material very quickly: that is an explosion. It can do the same, but release its energy very slowly and in a controlled fashion, until the material is used up: that is atomic power, or at least atomic heat. It can, or indeed it must, combine those results with the production of a very great amount of radioactive stuff, which produces penetrating radiation like the x-ray.

The radioactivity which the atom yields is probably more useful than the explosive power. But it is a specialized kind of usefulness: invaluable to scientists, probably of increasing usefulness in medicine where artificial products may make radium treatment much cheaper, and of unspectacular but not unimportant use to the engineer in all kinds of measurements and controls, especially in the chemical and metallurgical industries.

Its value will be in the discoveries it can assist—not in the processes of everyday life, in making the world's living directly.

JUST PAY THE POSTMAN: By far the most valuable potential of the atom lies in its availability for power. It represents a source of concentrated energy, which can be turned into the current that lights the lights of a city. But neither the long lines of coal barges nor the dammed-up river of present power plants will be needed.

THE atom has become the symbol of international political conflict today because it is good—and bad—for something. The news from the Soviet Union about the use to which this vast new power is already being put there has shifted world attention from the bad to the good. On our first page A. G. Mezerik, author of "The Revolt of the South and West" and student of our national economic problems, suggests how the U. S. might use atomic explosions for America's good as Russia is using them for Russia's good. On p. 9 our UN correspondent answers popular misconceptions about current efforts toward political control. On this page, Philip Morrison, Cornell University nuclear physicist, discusses technical perspectives for beneficial use of the atom, and Max Werner, our military-political anayst, exposes American short-sightedness in disbelieving Soviet claims.

All a big atomic power plant will need is a visit from the mailman. The fuel can easily come in a parcel-post package from the supplier. What this could mean for underdeveloped regions, where coal or water or large-scale transport may be lacking, is plain to see.

It is of course not so simple. The dollars-and-cents cost of setting free the energy of the atom is not small. The plant is complex, expensive, tricky.

THE RACE AHEAD: No one has yet made a large-scale power plant using atomic power. The great plants at Hanford, which manufacture atomic explosive for our bombs, indeed generate the energy, reliably and slowly. But they pour it out as warm water into the cold blue current of the Columbia above Pasco.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, involved deeply in the cold war, has made the difficult technical problem of exploiting the atom for power a sort of stepchild, pushing success decades off.

It is clear that atomic power needs effort; there is risk, it might not prove practical. But the energy is there and it can be won. What the Soviet statements seem to imply is that they will try hard to make atomic power, the real promise of the atom, available in large scale as soon as they can.

It seems likely that this issue, even more than the character of inspection, will underlie the atomic negotiations in the year ahead.

JOLIOT-CURIE SAYS

All right, Sam, drop the gun

By Stanley Karnow
GUARDIAN Staff Correspondent

PARIS

BACK in Paris after a visit to the U.S.S.R., French Atomic Energy Commissioner Frederic Joliot-Curie told newsmen of discussions he had on cosmic rays with "dozens" of young researchers "with whom you could discuss the most complex problems."

Although he visited no atomic energy installations, he said: "From what I saw in other branches of Soviet science, the Soviet atomic installations must be considerable. I wish to affirm here the absolute certainty that these installations are for the most part employed in production for peace. The desire for peace is a reality in the Soviet Union."

SECRECY IS FATAL: Joliot-Curie was invited to attend the Bikini atom-bomb experiment in 1946 but did not go. At that time he suggested using atomic energy to tunnel through mountains or for other peaceful experiments.

Predicting in 1947 that France would have atomic energy generators operating for industry within two or three years, Joliot-Curie emphasized the necessity of international diffusion of scientific information. "I have hope," he said, "that men will not allow progress to be stopped by a monopoly of thought." But his wife and fellow-scientist Irene, when detained at Ellis Island in 1948 for political reasons, pointed out that no U.S. scientists were present at either of the radio-chemical conventions in Paris and London that year.

"Each time Europeans meet to discuss nuclear physics," she said, "U.S. scientists are prevented from attending." In Prague in September, 1948, at the meeting of the International Federation of Scientific Workers which includes all nations except the U.S., Prof. Joliot-Curie said: "Scientific secrecy fosters uneasiness among peoples and encourages countries to arm. . . . The countries which have the advantage of possessing the secret of atomic force should communicate it to others."

"GENERALLY SPEAKING": Called "a tool of the Russians" by U.S. and British publications, Joliot-Curie defined his stand to the Anglo-American Press Club in Paris on Jan. 6, 1949: "The fundamental results we obtain will continue to be published so that all countries—including the Soviet Union—can profit from them."

In the Soviet literary magazine Zvezda in June, 1949, he wrote: "Why does the U.S. continue to manufacture bombs while at the UN discussions are in progress to outlaw that weapon? Generally speaking, is it possible to discuss calmly with someone holding a revolver?"

What Russia is doing with the atom

In the N.Y. **Daily Compass** William Mandel, authority on the U.S.S.R., pieced together Soviet atomic "mountain-razing" reports with recent material in Soviet publications and came up with this picture of engineering projects under way:

A million cubic yards of earth may have been moved by one atomic explosion. This was the amount given by the Russians in Jan., 1947, as necessary for construction of the Mingechaur Dam in Soviet Azerbaijan. In a recent article, Maj. Gen. G. I. Pokrovsky of the Soviet Academy of Artillery Sciences described how such a mass of earth could be moved by a second explosion forcing it to a specified point.

Two lakes, each larger than all the Great Lakes combined, are to be man-made; a salt sea larger than Lake Huron transformed into fresh water; level of the Caspian Sea raised; water channels created providing a 3,000-mile inland route from Baku to the Arctic; Kuibyshev dam on the Volga, providing twice the maximum electric power of Grand Coulee, completed.

With these projects the climate of both Russia's frozen north and Asiatic deserts will change. Thawing of underground icecaps in the Arctic Circle will reclaim vast areas of swampland, and diversion of waters from Siberia will irrigate enormous desert areas.

Max Werner

Russians don't bluff

IT all started with a lullaby. In a lullaby-poem by Eugene Dolmatovsky, the July issue of the Soviet monthly **Novy Mir** reported that the Soviet Union was using atomic energy. Non-military use was stressed.

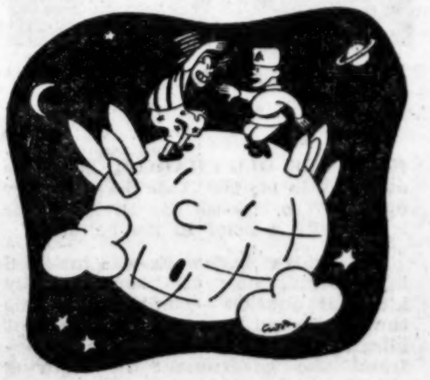
Thus in July the Soviet government spoke indirectly about the tremendous event to its own people and to the world. Soviet military information as a rule does not bluff. It never pretended that the Soviet Union possessed military things it did not have.

In Nov., 1945, Molotov said: "We, too, will have atomic energy and many other things." They were still not here, but the intention was unmistakable. In 1946 Stalin said the Soviet Union did not possess the atomic bomb. In 1947 Molotov said "the atomic secret does not exist any longer." Without bluffing, Russia has kept this atomic promise.

WE DIDN'T BELIEVE THEM: It cannot be said that the Russians fooled us on their atomic bomb; rather we have fooled ourselves on the subject. They said bluntly what was to be expected on the matter, but the overwhelming majority of U.S. experts did not believe them. The same U. S. experts who as late as Sept. 21, 1949, tried to prove that the Russians could not have the A-bomb at least until 1952, then hurried to prove why it was quite inevitable and normal that the Soviet Union does possess atomic weapons in 1949.

Now the point of discussion is whether the Soviet Union is able to use atomic energy for non-military use. This was the gist of the Tass communique which followed the Truman announcement of Sept. 23. At that time this core of the Soviet statement was overheard: namely, that atomic energy is being used for construction **on a large scale and frequently.**

IT COULD BE TRUE: Was this a bluff? The Soviet Union is an atomic great power; it is on the way to having a substantial stockpile of atomic bombs: on these questions there is already almost unanimity. But what about the large use of atomic energy for construction?



Franc Tireur, Paris

"Look here . . . my atom bomb can lick your bomb."

This time, let us be realistic; this time, let us not repeat the errors which were committed with the underestimation of Soviet possibilities in the atomic bomb. In the field of non-military use of atomic energy Soviet economic planning worked undoubtedly with utmost energy, and the effort of Soviet science and technology was super-human.

Those grandiose reclamation and amelioration projects which are now taking place in Southern Siberia and Central Asia do not imply yet that the Soviet Union has enough atomic resources at hand to carry them on mainly with atomic energy. But they can become experimental ground for new atomic technique.

It may happen that western European science and technology will for some time pursue different courses. Today, the roles of yesterday may be reversed, with the Russians having **their** atomic secret. Here not military destructive power, but technological and industrial competition is at stake.

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

THE NATION

Interlude for turkey

AMERICANS everywhere last Thursday thought of food. Many ate heartily.

In Cairo, Egypt, the whole American community of 1,600 forsook their usual mutton and figs for a joint turkey dinner. U. S. women took the place of their Sudanese cooks. The cooks were thankful.

In Long Beach, Cal., on the other hand, the holiday spirit was sobered, the menu modified by an event that occurred earlier in the week. The shipyards in the town had closed down for good. Some 5,800 workers lost their jobs directly; 2,000 others faced a similar loss because they depended on business from the yards. Their families totaled 18,000 persons.

They marched behind a horse-drawn hearse to bury, with taps and a military graveside volley, "the hopes, aspirations and in some cases all that is left of the economic welfare and future security" of the shipyard workers and their families.

HERALD TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 24, 1949

Thanksgiving Is Held Fitting For Investors

Returns on Well Chosen Equities Are Stressed

From politicians came proclamations, from ministers sermons. Most Americans made a family day of it and let the world go till after dinner. The nation as a whole enjoyed a glut of turkey. (See FAO, page 6.) So did many citizens.

LABOR WEEK

WORLD UNIONS

Politics first

IN 1945 trade unions representing more than 66,000,000 workers joined to form the World Federation of Trade Unions. It did not seem to matter that some came from capitalist countries, some from socialist ones. Russians joined WFTU; so did Americans (CIO but not AFL).

In 1949 politics mattered more. WFTU refused to order compliance with U. S. foreign policy; the CIO bridled at criticism of U. S. intervention in Greece and elsewhere. Last January CIO, Britain's Trades Union Congress and the Dutch Labor Federation walked out of WFTU. Other federations from Australia, Canada and elsewhere walked out after them.

In the U. S. the CIO, tied to the Truman foreign policy, soon found itself in effect accepting a wage freeze through 1950. In Britain the Trades Union Congress, also tied to the cold war, last week urged its membership to accept an absolute wage freeze until Jan. 1, 1951, unless the price index rises six points or more.

CIO FOREIGN POLICY: The recent CIO convention forbade any CIO union to remain in WFTU. Last week CIO officers were out to do internationally what they had done at home. They were off to London to set up a new labor organization that would be political, specifically "anti-communist." It was to be called the Free World Labobr Confederation. At CIO's side would be an AFL delegation headed by William Green. Asked if this was a prelude to joint action with the CIO at home, Green said: "It may be, but not in the near future."

In Peking WFTU, still representing 60,000,000 workers, held a conference to map a program for Asiatic and Australasian countries. Representatives came from India, Indonesia, Iran, Burma, Korea, the Philippines, Siam, Mongolia, Ceylon, Latin America, the U.S.S.R. and Europe as well. It was the largest labor conference ever held in Asia, the first in China since it became a People's Republic.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

IUE's vacuum

LOYAL UE members were quipping last week that the "I" in James Carey's IEU stood for "imitation." Carey's CIO International Union of Electrical Workers cast a shadow but had little substance. A batch of handsome new charters were being handed out, but represented no members. One was presented on a street-corner in Schenectady to IUE supporters who had disrupted a UE local meeting.

In Baltimore the National Labor Relations Board listened to Carey's request for a Westinghouse election. Company officials, engaged in contract talks with the ex-CIO UE, willingly supported the Carey move. A CIO official boasted that things were set with the NLRB to rush the election.

THEN THERE WERE NONE: To obtain an election order, IUE had to show membership cards. It had none. UE attorney David Scribner called the CIO position irresponsible, observed it was demanding jurisdiction over workers covered by 26 unions. Flustered, IUE-CIO lawyers retired for consultation while the NLRB postponed the case until Carey's men could decide what to do.

PRIESTS TAKE A HAND: In Pittsfield, Mass., Roman Catholic priests delivered sermons urging UE members to switch to IUE. Rev. Eugene F. Marshall was quoted in the Boston **Globe** as telling his parishioners "to vote for Christ instead of Stalin."

UE, doing business as usual, won a 2½c-an-hour wage increase and an employer-financed welfare plan from the Electronic Manufacturers Assn. in New York. The N. Y. local has voted to stick with UE.

(Continued on following page)

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15 years of 'Get Harry'

The sordid story of the anti-Bridges campaign

By Gene Richards
GUARDIAN Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO

THERE is a seemingly endless folksong they sing on the West Coast about the seemingly endless prosecutions of Harry Bridges, and its angry closing lines etch the contempt of thousands of rank-and-file union members for the whole business:

If they'd called their union-busters
Off of Harry's track,
I could have stopped creatin'
Forty verses back!

A MONUMENT: Nobody knows how many stanzas have been improvised during the 15 years of the "charged again, cleared again" communism case against the popular CIO longshore leader, leading to the current federal trial in San Francisco, four years after the issue was settled by the U. S. Supreme Court.

At that time, in a concurring opinion, the late Justice Murphy paraphrased the folksong in a celebrated indictment of the "powerful economic and social forces ... combined with public and private agencies to seek the deportation of Harry Bridges."

Said the famed jurist: "The record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man. Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution."

HARRY BRIDGES
Workers vs. stoolpigeons

NEW CASE, OLD CHARGE: A couple of years later, the **Yale Law Review** opined: "To discuss the Bridges case is to write a brief in his behalf."

Yet Bridges last week was involved in a brand new trial on virtually identical charges — communism, this time embodied in a criminal warrant alleging perjury and conspiracy to defraud the government in securing citizenship in 1945.

On trial with him are two top ILWU officials, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, whose crime was that they swore to his good character before the Immigration Service.

Robertson and Schmidt were the leaders of the Hawaiian longshore strike and the San Francisco warehouse strike, both of which recently ended with impressive pay gains. They were indicted during the strikes.

EMPLOYERS STARTED IT: The current trial is the third major attempt to eliminate Bridges; but there have been several minor efforts.

The cry of communism was originally raised against Bridges in the midst of the 1934 maritime strike, when he was the elected leader of the longshoremen and other waterfront unions. It was raised then by the shipowners and the press.

The cry was sounded again by employers during the 1936 maritime strike, when the shipowners vainly sought to destroy the union hiring hall that had been won in arbitration two years earlier.

It was in connection with this employers' alarum that Bridges was summoned before a deportation hearing in 1936, interviewed and given a clean bill of health.

PATHOLOGICAL LIARS: In 1939 employer pressures produced a second hearing, this time before Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, appointed as a special inspector.

Landis denounced the case and called the long parade of government witnesses perjurers, stool pigeons, pathological liars. He found Bridges not guilty.

Later, the get-Bridges gang pushed through the House of Representatives a bill of attainder ordering Bridges deported regardless of any existing law. This flagrant assault on the constitutional citadel was rebuked by Robert H. Jackson, then Attorney General. The bill never got past the Senate.

TRY, TRY AGAIN: The next step was amendment of the immigration laws. Francis M. Biddle, Jackson's successor, appointed still another examiner — William B. Sears — to hear the old charges.

Sears, though conceding he couldn't stomach most of the government's witnesses, accepted the testimony of two men—one of them a bitter labor foe of Bridges and his union, the other a man who served time later for perjury. He found Bridges guilty.

The Immigration Board of Appeals promptly reversed Judge Sears.

Then Biddle reversed the Board of Appeals he had appointed—the first such action in the nation's history.

IT'S THE UNION: The Bridges Defense Committee, subsidized by the dimes and good will of people all over the country, appealed Biddle's guilty verdict. In 1945 the Supreme Court tossed the whole case into the legal ashcan, whence it was dutifully retrieved by the Truman Administration and reinstated at the height of the Hawaiian and San Francisco strikes.

"It's the union they're after," said one ILWU charter member, who saw two brothers shot in the back on Bloody Thursday in 1934. "And Harry won't sell out." And the song goes on:

So they tried again what they had tried before—
And they put Brother Harry up on trial once more!

(Continued from preceding page)

PURGERS BUSY: CIO President Philip Murray's staff was preparing hearings for the ten unions selected for expulsion. The United Furniture Workers was one; its president, Morris Pizer, said he wanted to "stay in the family," accept CIO policy. Other officials, reaffirming the union's autonomy stand, said the executive board would meet Dec. 6 to consider Pizer's unauthorized statement.

UE-ELKAY

Victims are guilty

LAST February the Elkay Paint Co. of Cicero, Ill., locked out its workers, broke off contract talks with the United Electrical Workers, brought in strikebreakers. UE pickets were told to get out or "there'll be heads busted." On April 5 a carload of strikebreakers armed with lead pipes, blackjacks and knives assaulted the picket line. Police arrested 33 pickets, no attackers.

Last month, 22 UE pickets went on trial charged with conspiring to beat up the scabs; 17 were Negroes, three top union officers. Prosecution witnesses were the Elkay vice-president, secretary and plant superintendent, four policemen, two UE renegades and three strikebreakers.

Last week the judge found 14 defendants guilty, freed the rest. Top union officers were sentenced to a year in jail, fined $1,000 each. The others were fined $500. All are free on bail pending appeal.

They were to return to court this week to face trial on a second indictment. After that there are four more trials to go.

MARITIME UNION

Curran: T-H sellout?

JOE Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, was trying to hold down a revolt that simmered in ports up and down the coasts. It boiled over in New York after he fired Port Agent David Drummond and 13 other officials who had opposed him at the recent NMU convention.

There had been fist-fights in the union hall, and rank-and-filers kept Curran's "administrator" from taking over. At rank-and-file membership meetings the Curran machine was formally charged with mismanagement and dictatorial rule. They were to publish their own rank-and-file newspaper. Baltimore, Philadelphia and San Francisco locals wired support.

In the courts there were suits for injunction against the firing of Drummond and the others. Curran's men belatedly went through the motions of bringing Drummond up on charges, though they had fired him first.

POLITICS, NO PORK CHOPS: In New York there was no violence last week. But seamen filled the lobbies. Recalling that the press had smeared them freely the week before, they were rough on reporters.

The GUARDIAN got by to see Jack Lawrenson, vice-president of NMU and a strong man in the opposition. He had supported Curran in his first break from the left. He, Drummond, and the others now feared Curran's one-man rule, his desertion of pork-chop issues, his possible weakening in the fight to repeal Taft-Hartley. Two test cases are being argued before the Supreme Court to determine whether the law does in fact ban hiring halls.

"SELL-OUT": Lawrenson told the GUARDIAN: "Curran is getting ready to sell out on repeal of Taft-Hartley—this is one of the reasons we're fighting him." The issue "is the way the Curran machine has run this union. They have censored from our paper, the **Pilot**, all unfavorable reports. They have misused union funds, failed to police our contracts with the ship owners, sabotaged grievances.

"NMU has a history of democratic rule. The membership wants to know how the hell Curran thinks he can fire elected officers and get by with it."

The Brannan Plan

Farm revolt is shaping up over Fair Deal doubletalk

By Lawrence Emery

THE Brannan Plan—which in its simplest terms promises low food prices to consumers and high income to farmers—is shaping into the hottest domestic political issue in the U.S.

Laden with dynamite, it is already producing realignments in two of the nation's largest farm organizations. And it contains the possibility of forging a solid farmer-labor coalition capable of affecting the political and economic future of the country.

Before the battle is over, the Truman Administration — which is backing the plan as campaign material, but knifing it in Congress—may come to regard it as its own private Frankenstein monster grown beyond its control.

THE BUREAU BALKS: The Brannan Plan is bringing into the open the old American struggle between the small producer and the monopolists.

Already a deep rift has occurred between the potent Farm Bureau Federation and the Dept. of Agriculture. For the first time, the Secretary of the department has not been invited to speak before the Federation's annual convention. Invited instead are Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Rep. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), both strongly opposed to the Brannan Plan. By this action the Farm Bureau, which represents monopoly interests in agriculture and has been most violent in its opposition to the Brannan Plan, is exploiting the split which already exists in the Administration.

REVOLT IN RANKS: But many small-farmer members of the Bureau are showing signs of kicking over the traces. A poll of members in Arkansas showed 56% of those voting to be in favor of the Brannan Plan.

Similarly a division is occurring in the National Grange. Although Albert S. Gross, National Grange Master, has been busily denouncing the plan as a form of "charity" which he says will bankrupt the nation, four state Grange conventions—California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho—have endorsed the plan.

Republicans are busily stumping the country against it; but they have no alternative to offer the small farmer. In Maine Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me.) is warning audiences that under the plan agriculture will be "completely socialized." In the Midwest Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R-Neb.) is denouncing it as a "monstrosity." But at the Republicans' own farm conference in Sioux City small farmers took the floor to argue for it.

BRANNAN HOLDS FIRM: Secretary Brannan himself is actively campaigning for his measure at farm meetings all over the country.

"The nation," he says, "must live harmoniously with the increased abundance which agriculture is producing." To do this, he insists that "price supports must help to keep abundant production profitable to farmers, and fully useful to consumers."

Backing him to the hilt is the large and growing Farmers Union, now cutting into the Farm Bureau and Grange.

"We are going back to Washington when Congress convenes again in January," says Farmers Union president James Patton, "and slug it out for parity of income for family-type farmers. We are going down the line for the Brannan program, and if we don't get it before the fall elections we are going to make this issue the hottest one of the campaign."

Many a progressive leader of the Farmers Union is fully aware of the connection between foreign and domestic policy. The platform adopted by the recent Iowa Farmers Union puts it this way:

"Foreign policy geared to war cannot support a farm policy geared to plenty."

Stated in these terms, the battle for the Brannan Plan becomes a total one. Monopolists, with billions of dollars at stake, and cold war advocates, with world domination at stake, will use every known method to crush the grass-roots movement behind this concept of peace and plenty.

THE TRUMAN HOAX: The Truman Administration has already proved that it is as insincere about the Brannan Plan as it was about Taft-Hartley repeal. Its strategy on the farm issue will follow the same lines: It will capitalize fully on pre-election promises, then seek to divide and capture progressive farm organizations as it did with the CIO.

But with enough of a groundswell support behind the Brannan Plan from America's small farmers, backed up by labor and consumer pressure, the plan can be taken away from the Administration politicians and its benefits brought to the people.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

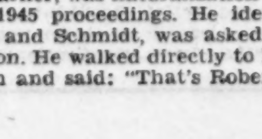
Foley Sq. out West

WHO is out to "get" Harry Bridges? The question was put to the Federal Court jury of eight men and four women in San Francisco by Vincent Hallinan, chief defense attorney, as the trial got under way. Bridges and two other officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, are accused of perjury in stating that Bridges was not a Communist when he was naturalized in 1945. (See Gene Richards, p. 4.)

Cutting through repeated efforts of government lawyers and Judge George B. Harris to stop him, Hallinan told the jury the defense would prove the existence of a conspiracy of waterfront bosses and prejudiced witnesses to put Bridges and the union out of commission.

The angry judge said Hallinan was being inflammatory. He grew angrier when Hallinan referred to unsuccessful U.S. efforts to have Bridges deported as a Communist, ruled out all such references.

THE FOLEY SQUARE PATTERN: Hallinan objected, stuck to his guns. Government lawyers accused him of being "contemptuous." Judge Harris began a running stream of warnings that had the familiar ring of Judge Harold R. Medina at Foley Square.



The government's first witness, Lloyd Garner, was naturalization officer in the 1945 proceedings. He identified Bridges and Schmidt, was asked about Robertson. He walked directly to lawyer Hallinan and said: "That's Robertson." His faulty memory scored a point for the defense.

Second witness was John Schomaker, identified as a former ILWU official and an ex-Communist who would prove that Bridges was a party member. Judge Harris interrupted the examination to sentence Hallinan to six months in jail for contempt, citing his previous warnings.

A JUDGE CAN HATE: Hallinan demanded that Judge Harris disqualify himself, noting "personal hatred and spite" dating back to a case in which the judge had been a witness against Hallinan. Instead, the judge ordered Hallinan to jail immediately, on Bridges' plea stayed sentence until after the trial.

PEEKSKILL IN CHICAGO

People vs. mobs

ALL was quiet last week at the S. Peoria St. homes of Aaron Bindman and William Sennett, where anti-Jewish, anti-Negro mobs had been incited to riot a week before. At City Hall Mayor Martin H. Kennelly had issued his long-awaited statement which said only that Chicagoans should be friendly and law-abiding.

The mayor's mildness, reported Rod Holmgren, GUARDIAN's Chicago correspondent, evoked a greater sense of outrage among many Chicagoans. The Chicago Urban League sparked a city-wide Conference to End Mob Violence. The call to an all-day meeting Nov. 26 said: "There is no room for partisanship of any sort. We are gathered to lay plans for solving a common problem."

Community groups that rallied to the League's call included Negro Chamber of Commerce, Cook County Bar Assn., NAACP, American Jewish Congress, Catholic Youth Organization and labor unions. Prof. Curtis MacDougall, Progressive Party leader, had a place in the group along with aldermen and state legislators.

HUMAN RELATIONS SQUAD: The Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination called for creation of a specially-educated "Human

(Continued on following page)

So red the Rosenkavalier

The Metropolitan Opera season opened last week in New York. The place was crawling with ermine and tiaras and white ties and tails. Among those present were judge Harold R. Medina and Mrs. Medina (above). The judge is resting strenuously from his ordeal in Foley Sq. On the Met stage some people were singing. Nobody noticed them except the critics.

(Continued from preceding page)

Relations Squad" of at least 50 police to act in emergencies. It also demanded stronger leadership from city officials.

Members of the American Legion, Civil Rights Congress, American Veterans Committee, B'nai B'rith and Progressive Party got together in the new

West Side Citizens Committee Against Violence and Discrimination, planned an educational campaign, a mass meeting and petitions to the mayor.

VETERANS' LEGAL BATTLE: Veterans who had been beaten in S. Peoria St. started a "Fighting Fund" for legal action against the hoodlums, with more than $3,000 in initial contributions.

In a legal aftermath, 42 cases of disorderly conduct were called up in Municipal Court. Fifteen involved innocent observers or friends of the Bindmans and Sennetts who had tried to quiet the mobs; the rest were hoodlums. Most of the cases were postponed for later hearing.

CHICAGO

Slap for anti-Semitism

IN 1944 the U.S. attempted to try 26 pro-Nazis for sedition. The judge died, a mistrial was declared, public demands for a new trial were ignored. Some of the demands appeared in **The Sentinel,** a Chicago weekly devoted to Jewish affairs.

Later **The Sentinel** was sued for $190,000 in alleged libel damages by a number of the defendants, including George Deatherage, Joseph McWilliams, Lawrence Dennis and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling. Damages were awarded totaling $24,100.

Chicago's progressives organized an appeal. Last week a three-man court—Justices Scanlan, Sullivan and Friend—threw out the award and ordered a new trial.

BRIEFLY, IT SMELLS: Justice Scanlan, writing the unanimous opinion, "found it difficult . . . to believe that the evidence and arguments . . . form a part of the transcript of the record of a trial in an American court. The 'testimony' of plaintiffs McWilliams and Mrs. Dilling consists practically of wild attacks upon Jews, their religion and Jewish organizations, although there is not the slightest competent evidence to warrant the attacks."

The three justices said Judge McKinlay had permitted the accusers "to becloud the real issues" with "opinions of rabid anti-Semites."

TRENTON SIX

$1,000 reward

POSTERS went up in Trenton last week offering a $1,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the real murderer of William Horner. The Trenton Six had been framed as the slayers. Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine of Chicago had contributed the reward; the Civil Rights Congress put up the posters.

Trenton's police tore down the posters, which accused Prosecutor Mario Volpe of trying to railroad the Six to death despite a court reversal of the verdict.

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the Six, then walked through Trenton personally distributing the handbills. Police let her alone. CRC officials pointed out that it is five months since the conviction was reversed, but Volpe has done nothing about bail or a new trial.

PLAY'S NOT THE THING: Tuesday night Trentonians were invited to see a play, **They Shall Not Die,** originally written about the Scottsboro Five but still appropriate for the Trenton Six. At the last minute Andrew J. Duch, Public Safety Commissioner, refused to sign a permit for the performance, citing a long-forgotten ordinance. "Do you believe in democracy?" he asked the sponsors. "I think you're inciting to riot."

At the State Capitol, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll and his aides evaded Civil Rights Congress attorneys who wanted to discuss Volpe's actions; CRC was told to "write a letter."

WASHINGTON

SUPREME COURT

Clark takes a hint

AS head of the Department of Justice Tom Clark sparked the nation's most energetic witch-hunts. In time the victims brought their appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court where they might face Justice Tom Clark.

Justice Clark has shown a limited amount of embarrassment at being asked to judge the work of Prosecutor Clark. He listened to arguments in the appeal of the contempt conviction of Communist Party Secretary Eugene Dennis. Protests were many and vigorous. George W. Crockett Jr., Dennis' attorney, planned to file a formal "suggestion of disqualification." But Clark withdrew before the papers could reach the court.

Earlier, Clark also withdrew from the contempt cases of Helen Bryant and Ernestine Fleischman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. It seemed clear that he would take to the sidelines if and when the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders reaches the Supreme Court.

INVESTORS, AWAKE! Jimcrow had its day in the high court when the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. argued that it had a right to bar Negroes from its $90,000,000 Stuyvesant Town project in New York.

Joseph Dorsey, Monroe Dowling and Calvin Harper, Negro ex-GI's, asked the justices to overthrow a state court decision against them. Metropolitan said its decision to bar Negroes was "based on business judgment which seemed . . . with due regard for the safety of the investments, most appropriate. . . ."

PRISONER IS ABSENT: The Supreme Court last week made certain a jail cell would be reserved for the press and information chief of the German Democratic Republic, should he ever return to the U.S. His name is Gerhart Eisler.

The court decided to remove from the docket Eisler's appeal from an Un-American Activities Committee contempt conviction, thus letting the one-year sentence stand.

WHO'S A PEER? Louisiana wants the underwater oil along its Gulf coast. So does the U.S. Last week the state pressed its tideland claim with a demand that the Supreme Court grant a jury trial, intimating the court itself couldn't be a "jury of peers" in a matter involving more than $20 in real property. There have been only three Supreme Court jury trials in U.S. history.

ATOMIZERS

End of a reign

THE White House last week announced David E. Lilienthal's resignation as chairman of the Atomic

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The FAO sellout

Food at OUR price

GUARDIAN Special Correspondence

UNITED STATES delegates to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization began their Thanksgiving Day by killing a plan to feed the world's starving peoples with surplus U.S. food. Then they went to their dinner tables. However good their appetites were, they could make no appreciable dent in the vast American glut of turkeys.

Forty-eight hours earlier FAO delegates had heard President Truman herald an international "agricultural revolution" stemming from U.S. technical progress, and pledge support to solving food problems. They could measure his words against their own survey showing that population increases are far outdistancing world food resources, and against the food "surpluses" bulging out of U.S. warehouses and granaries.

FIRST KILLING: Before Truman spoke, it was clear to delegates from hungry lands that FAO's latest proposal to use food as something to eat, rather than as a source of profit or a weapon of diplomacy, had already been torpedoed by the U.S.

America's Norris E. Dodd, FAO's Director-General, had indicated the course of sellout even before the meeting began. Broaching a new plan for an International Commodity Clearing House to distribute the surplus, he had disclaimed any further interest in the World Food Board scheme unanimously endorsed by FAO at Copenhagen in 1946. This was to have been a supra-governmental organization "to take food out of politics," in the words of its sponsor, Lord Boyd-Orr of Britain, then FAO Director-General.

NOT FOR U.S. PATTERN: Basic aims of Boyd-Orr's plan were to help all countries boost food production until supplies equaled needs, and to build up international stockpiles to equalize harvests and prevent famines. The World Bank and UN's Social and Economic Council would have participated.

A few weeks after its approval, Dodd, then U.S. FAO delegate, disowned the plan at State Dept. bidding; it didn't fit the U.S. trade pattern. Boyd-Orr's dream was buried in jeers about a "world welfare state."

SECOND KILLING: The Commodity Clearing House proposal presented last week, with starvation and U.S. surpluses both increasing, was a watered-down plan, by-passing what for Boyd-Orr was the first need: promotion of **production** in backward countries. But it did propose an "action agency" to buy food from the U.S., sell it to hungry countries for their own currency, and hold the credit balance to be used for U.S. purchases of goods from that country. Under it the dollar shortage would not prevent hungry people from getting food, and the U.S. farmer, groaning under a huge "surplus" production, would be relieved and encouraged to go on producing. Every U.S. farm organization, including the most conservative, endorsed the plan.

Drawing by Fred Wright

The killing seems to have been done by the State Dept. with a strong assist from groups in the Agriculture Dept. More important than hunger were "international trade and fiscal practices," which—as America's Stanley Andrews told the delegates on Thursday—would be "cut right across" by the clearing house scheme. "We do not," said Andrews, "believe in accumulation of soft currencies in another international organization."

BOO! THE RUSSIANS: GUARDIAN's John B. Stone reported from Washington: "Agents of the U.S. were hard at work to make sure that no such plan as the clearing house, as originally conceived, should be adopted. The State Dept. let it be known that it was motivated by fear that foodstuffs sold under such a plan might be converted into assets which might be passed on to the Soviet Union or her friends and used for war."

Dodd, starting with appeasement of U.S. opposition to world welfare, adopted even more appeasement. Capital funds of the proposed clearing house were cut from $5,000,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. But even that didn't appease. The U.S. torpedo had done its job.

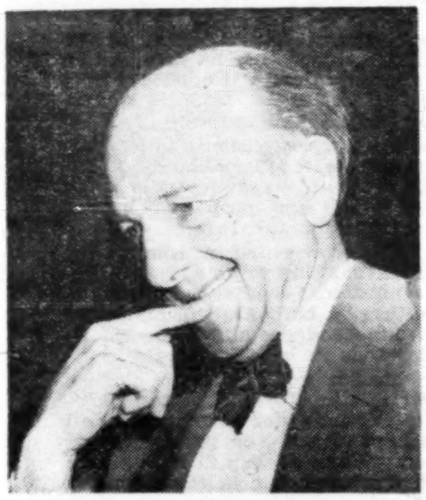
THEY SHALL WANT: Last month the Truman Administration, yielding to the food-processing monopoly at home, sold out its own Brannan Plan which would have given consumers a break on prices and helped farmers. Now the same Administration has killed a plan which would have brought some similar benefits to world consumers and U.S. farmers. People who would like to eat and people who grow food all over the world are paying a heavy price for U.S. cold war policies.

Energy Commission. In a letter to President Truman, Lilienthal said he wanted to be free to engage in public discussion and public affairs with a "greater latitude" and suggested he would like a better-paying job (his salary: $17,500). His resignation will take effect Dec. 31.

Lilienthal had been reported "not too happy" about the secrecy in which the AEC has operated. In New York recently he said: "We should stop this senseless business of choking ourselves by some of the extreme secrecy to which we have been driven."

Earlier this year Sen. Bourke M. Hickenlooper (R-Ia.) led a congressional attack on Lilenthal, accusing him of "incredible mismanagement." The Democratic majority of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee refused to back up the charge, but Lilienthal's associates said he disapproved witch-hunting and war scares.

On the record, Lilienthal has been one of the loudest proponents of the militarist program for all-out atomic armament.



DAVID LILIENTHAL
Silence no more

Jennings Perry

Throw the lifeline!

THE man who was in hell with his back broken still is there: he can't get out because his back is broken. The people of the seven southern poll-tax states still are in the pit of disfranchisement: they can't get out because they are disfranchised. Their latest try to get out makes all this very clear all over again.

On Nov. 8, three of these states—Virginia, Texas and Tennessee—held constitutional "elections" on the poll tax issue. The issue lost in Virginia and Texas; in Tennessee the count dragged on for over a week. It is now apparent that the reform lost in this state, too.

What has been made clear all over again is that it is practically impossible for a people to vote itself the free vote if it hasn't the free vote to start with.

THE "elections" in Virginia, Tennessee and Texas were not elections in any democratic sense. All were held under the poll-tax requirement which has kept most of the people of these states out of the polls for over half a century. The issue was—and remains—out of their reach.

In the past generation, the people of three southern states have got back free elections—but not by election. These were the three states in which the tax could be removed by legislation. Claude Pepper led the franchise fight in Florida. In Louisiana Huey Long, who owned his legislature, killed the tax to enfranchise the upstate "red necks" who worshipped him. The Georgia legislature reluctantly let the tax go when Gov. Ellis Arnall threatened to take the issue to the people in one free election, which a fluke in the basic law empowered him to do.

THE poll tax would be killed in any and all of the seven states still saddled with it at one free election; but that one free election cannot be provided under the existing constitutions of these states. In 1943, the Tennessee legislature did vote poll tax repeal, only to be told by the State Supreme Court that it could not repeal a tax law it previously had enacted—a ruling characterized by one of the two dissenting justices as "unknown to the history of English and American jurisprudence."

Because of this—and other—recent attempts of the Tennessee legislature to rid the state of the poll tax, the results of the November referendum there are particularly illuminating. In the first place, the ballot question on calling a constitutional convention which could open the way for a return to free elections was unnecessarily complicated by the addition of extraneous questions. In the second place, the referendum was staged in an "off year" in which few even of the few citizens who ordinarily make up the state's electorate had paid the voting tax.

Almost 2,000,000 adult Tennesseans would be eligible to vote in a free election. In the Nov. 8 referendum, held under the poll tax requirement, 127,000 votes—representing less than one in 17 of the adult population—were cast: and free elections were defated by 3,127 votes.

THE Tennessee constitution of 1870, which sets up the poll tax requirement for voting, has never been amended. The suffrage restriction itself, which separates the people from their means of sovereignty, has deprived them of the means—the elective means—of removing their political limitations.

It is useless to talk of these people climbing out of the pit of disfranchisement by themselves. In Tennessee as in Virginia and Texas and the four other poll tax states, they are down there and their back is broken.

They must remain down—and outside the pale of American democracy—unless and until the nation of which they are a part aids them to at least the one free election by which they may recapture their lost citizenship.

For an authentic account of voting in Tennessee in A.D. 1949, see p. 12.

POLITICS

LAWRENCE, MASS.

20% for Progressives

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts, is a hard-hit textile center. Chief problem of its workers, mainly Italian-Americans, are unemployment, relief, factory speedup and housing.

Last Tuesday voters picked two top nominees for mayor from among four candidates. The Progressive Party had nominated the Rev. Amos B. Murphy, Protestant pastor; his opponents were Mayor James Meehan, Democrat; John J. Buckley, Republican, and John Archetti.

WORKERS KNOW THE SCORE: When the votes were counted, Rev. Murphy had won 20% of them, 6,600, captured two working-class precincts and run high in others. He had attracted heavy Italian-American support. Meehan got 13,101 votes, Buckley 12,079.

As in New York and elsewhere, old-line politicians had pretended the Progressive candidate was no threat, but actually concentrated their fire on him. They saw the strong undercurrent of disillusionment among low-income voters.

FATHER DUFFY'S FIGHT, TOO: On Election Eve, Rev. Murphy toured the city with Father Clarence Duffy, Catholic priest who had campaigned for Rep. Vito Marcantonio in New York's mayoralty election. As Father Duffy spoke in Lawrence, a plainclothes policeman hit him with an egg. The crowd chased the cop.

Democratic and Republican loudspeakers blared that Rev. Murphy and Father Duffy were "communists." The New York Catholic archdiocese tried to read the priest out of the church. His reply: "I'm in this fight to the finish. Only my bishop in Eire has jurisdiction. I'll say mass anywhere I like—on street corners if necessary."

Heartened by their strong showing, Rev. Murphy and Progressive Party leaders met to plan a year's campaign of community action for the 1950 congressional elections.

NEWS FROM WORCESTER: In Worcester, Mass., Connie Anderson, Progressive candidate for City Council, placed 31st in a field of 152 on the proportional representation ballot. Although not elected, she ran ahead of many Democrats and Republicans.

Democrats lay egg

IN every part of the country the Democrats were trying for a head start in next year's elections. Their problem was to match fair words with a foul record.

In a big Midwest farm revival they plunked for the Brannan Plan, which they had scuttled in Congress. At their Pacific Coast regional conference the theme was "Land, Water and Jobs." A few weeks later the Federal Power Commission awarded a big chunk of California's vast Central Valley power project to the private Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

BACKFIRE COMES FIRST: Last week a third regional conference scheduled for New England was suddenly canceled, backfiring before it started.

Ballyhoo had gone on for weeks. President Truman was to have been a speaker. Cabinet members and dignitaries of the region were on the program. The theme, public power to save New England's declining industries, was a political issue which could generate plenty of heat.

It developed that James H. Vahey, former chairman of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee, had invited Republican Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. to speak. Lodge declined, pointing out that a federal survey would have to precede any public power development. Then he reminded Democrats that he had introduced a bill calling for such a survey in the last Congress. The Democratic leadership had failed to call it up.

EASY TO DO: Lodge suggested that the conference simply adopt a resolution to call up the bill next January. Before anyone could ask Vahey why he invited Republican Lodge, Vahey died. A couple of days after arrival of Lodge's letter the conference was called off. Democratic leaders said it might be held Jan. 15.

New England's problem remains. Its power rates are too high to attract new industry, high enough to drive old industries out. Still unrealized are two old dreams: possession of its own steel mill, completion of the Passamaquoddy project to harness the tides for power.

RELIGION

Worse than A-Bombs?

FOUR cardinals, six archbishops, three bishops and one coadjutor bishop of the Roman Catholic Church met in Washington, D. C., last week for the National Catholic Welfare Conference. After a strong denunciation of the housing shortage and lack of economic opportunity for the poor in the U. S., they warned of a "danger more fearsome than the atom bomb"; the "use of unnatural and morally degrading means" to plan families. They also decried "divorce as a cure for domestic ill." But they added: "We have, indeed, supernatural knowledge that God's church will not be destroyed, and while the church endures family life will still, in some measure, exist and fruitfully function."

On her high horse

IN Garmisch, Bavaria, last week, Countess Ellen von Hohenau was checking her stable of steeds. Early next year she will spring into the saddle and ride all the way to Rome. She will carry the Holy Year regards of German horsemen which she will deliver—on horseback—to Pope Pius XII. Countess von Hohenau did not say how she would make the return trip.

SCIENCE

Buck Rogers vs. fish

IN Kamchatka, U.S.S.R., a man discovered a new way to catch fish. In Schenectady, N.Y., another scientist announced great strides toward atomic disintegration.

The disintegrating ray is the development of Dr. J. D. Cobine of the General Electric Laboratories. Still in the experimental stage, it melts firebrick right now and may approach the average surface temperature of the sun (10,000 degrees).

Stalin Prize Winner M. F. Chernigin of Petropavlovsk had the new approach to fish. His methods require neither nets nor rods. Fish are detected by acoustics, attracted by electrical current to the mouth of a pump, pumped into a boat, then pumped onto shore.

THE WORLD

GERMANY

Cautious rearmament

THE U. S. plan to rearm Germany came out in the open last week. Gen. Omar Bradley, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was revealed to be the "high military official" who early this month told newsmen, in an off-the-record address, that formation of a German Army was desirable "from the military viewpoint." Bradley spoke before the Overseas Writers Assn. in Washington. His remarks produced a sensation in Europe.

The campaign to put over German rearmament went into high gear. United Press reported from London that "western military strategists" are 'interested in the long-range possibilities of using a future German army to push the Atlantic Pact frontier to the Elbe River, 50 miles west of Berlin." The report said that the "question of whether western defenses start at the Rhine or the Elbe is expected to be high on the agenda when Atlantic Pact defense chiefs and ministers meet in Paris, Nov. 29-Dec. 1."

HOT SUGGESTION: The dispatch admitted that the question of German rearmament is "politically hot" and must be handled in "a cautious manner," since "it is impossible even to suggest a German army now." The French government could not survive an open attempt to rearm Germany, it said.

Paris dispatches highlighted the predicament of the French government. A French cabinet spokesman vehemently denied there was any question of "envisaging or even contemplating any rearmament of Germany whatever." Later he said flatly: "France could not remain in a system of security that entailed the rearmament of Germany."

FRANCO THROWN IN: Sen. Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.) called a press conference in Paris to announce he favored recruiting and arming a number of German divisions as well as admitting Spain into the Atlantic Pact.

From Berlin, N. Y. **Herald Tribune** correspondent Marguerite Higgins cabled that at least a score of Army officers and diplomats "have privately asserted in the last few weeks" that "it appears only a matter of time until German soldiers are assigned a role in Western European defense." In Berlin Rep. Joseph Pfeiffer (D-N.Y.) announced he favored eventual German rearmament.

THE AGREEMENT: The Bonn-Big Three agreement, based on the Paris decisions, and detailing western concessions to Germany, was revealed on Friday. It provided among other things, for (1) an end to dismantling of key synthetic oil, rubber and steel plants; (2) rebuilding of the merchant fleet; (3) promotion of German membership in international organizations; (4) establishment of consular and commercial relations. In return, Bonn promised to maintain demilitarization and denazification.

In the face of the many trial balloons on a new Germany army, the pledge against militarization had a hollow ring. The hollowness was even more apparent after hints in Washington and Germany that the agreement could not be subject to change.

Front, Brussels

Peaceful occupations.

Let's get the bally Germans in the show, wot?

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, military chairman of the Western European Union Defense Alliance, arrived in the U. S. last week for Pentagon talks. He made his entry flanked by film actresses Bonita Granville (l.) and Janis Paige, then proceeded to make bad friends with newspapermen in a scolding interview.

UNITED NATIONS

Days of decision

TWO solutions are raised at UN every time the Greek question comes up. The Soviet-sponsored minority view says: eliminate fascism from Greece and Balkan stability will follow. The U. S.-sponsored majority holds that the trouble lies in the "outside" aid given Greek anti-fascists who disturb Greek stability.

Last week the Assembly again asserted the majority position; ordered Albania and Bulgaria to stop aiding the guerrillas and recommended an arms embargo against those neighbor countries; extended the life of UN's Balkan Commission. Yugoslavia voted with the minority down the line except once: it opposed Soviet participation in a border commission.

SELASSIE'S NEW DEFEAT: Only the delegate of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia dissented as the General Assembly pieced together its decisions on Italy's former African colonies. Ethiopia could not forget the 1935 Italian invasion from Somaliland.

The Assembly's decisions: to let Italy be UN trustee for Somaliland for ten years, grant Libya independence in 1952, and ask the people of Eritrea their wishes for the future.

All this represented a compromise which had nothing to do with the peoples' aspirations; it was the only solution satisfying both Arab demands for Libyan independence and Latin-American demands in behalf of Italy.

The Italian colonies had plagued postwar relations of the western powers with Russia for four years. All had agreed to abide by the Assembly's decision. When it came, Russia was barred from any role in the administration of Libya during the transition period. She abstained from the compromise.

The deportation hysteria

Conference fights hounding of aliens by U.S.

By Egon Pohoryles

CASIMIRO Bueno Absolar of Portland, Ore., is a 44-year old Filipino who has lived in the U.S. for 23 years. He is blind in one eye, nearly blind in the other. Former Attorney General (now Supreme Court Justice) Tom Clark said that Absolar belonged to an organization advocating violent overthrow of the government and ordered him arrested for deportation.

Absolar was held for ten days before he was allowed to see reporters. Then he said that the only organization he had ever belonged to was Cannery Workers Local 7 of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union.

Absolar's suspended blind assistance pay was restored after his release on bail on condition there were "no further developments." When the further developments come, Absolar is not expected to live through them. His health is too poor.

135 MENACES: As of last week, 135 men and women in 18 of these United States were fighting a Justice Dept. drive to deport them as "dangerous aliens."

A National Conference Against Deportation Hysteria will meet in the Civic Center, Detroit, Mich., on Dec. 3 and 4 under the honorary chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton. It has been called by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to end the persecution of such "dangerous aliens" as grandmothers, ex-GI's, fathers of GI's who died in the war, trade union leaders and mothers with small children.

Most of the "dangerous aliens" are middle-aged, have lived in the U.S. from 20 to 47 years. Almost all have applied for citizenship. One of them is 76 years old. Typical is the case of Mrs. Anna Taffler.

PRACTISED DEMOCRACY: Mrs. Taffler came to this country from Russia in 1914, when she was 15. She has lived in the same neighborhood in Brooklyn for 25 years; her elder son served in the armed forces during the war. "She has always," say her neighbors, "been an outstanding fighter for the rights of tenants and all others in the community. During the 1930's she led many fights against evictions and for relief. . . ."

Such women, says the government, are dangerous. Out on $5,000 bail, Mrs. Taffler must report to the Immigration Service every Monday—in person. Other "dangerous" activities are organizing labor, belonging to a union or fighting in a strike, fighting jimcrow.

LABOR VICTIMS: Here are some others marked for deportation as "dangerous aliens."

- Refugio R. Martinez, Mexican-American of Chicago, Ill. Arrested in 1939 for organizing the big packing plants in Chicago; previously organized workers in Kansas City, St. Paul and Los Angeles. A member of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO. The government says he paid 50c dues to the Communist Party in 1932.
- Charles A. Doyle of Niagara Falls, N.Y., former vice-president of the CIO Chemical Workers. Lived in the U.S. for 25 years; father of four U.S.-born children. Crossed into Canada while leading a strike of his union; came back later—illegally—but immediately turned himself in; held without bail on Ellis Island, released following a hunger strike (his union's strike having meanwhile been broken). Now faces one year in prison and later deportation.
- Mrs. Antonia Sentner of St. Louis, Mo., came here from Yugoslavia with coal-miner father when she was eight. Organized workers into the AFL Packinghouse Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, AFL Clerks Union. Suffered brain concussion after beating by police sergeant. Belonged to Communist Party 1935-8; twice tried to become a citizen. Her husband is William Sentner, International representative of the United Electrical Workers.
- Katherine Erlich Hyndman, leader in the fight against jimcrow in Gary, Ind., schools. When the government arrested her, Negro neighbors offered to raise $5,000 bail. Government seeks to deport her to Yugoslavia, from which country she came here at the age of six.

KATHERINE HYNDMAN

Crime: Love of her neighbor

WAS MURPHY SUBVERSIVE? Especially vulnerable in the deportation hysteria are the millions of Americans of Slavic descent. An early victim was George Pirinsky of the American Slav Congress, who was held in solitary confinement because he could not put up $25,000 bail. Released when bail was reduced to $5,000 (still $4,500 more than the $500 normal in deportation proceedings), Pirinsky must now fight his case in the courts.

Each one of the 3,000,000 aliens in the U.S. is a potential victim if he ever belonged to a trade union, a tenants' group, or a political party of which the government disapproves. Recently the Justice Dept. started "questioning" naturalized U.S. citizens, of whom there are over 7,000,000—another fertile field.

As the hysteria and the danger spread, committees have been formed in the midwest and the northwest, to fight back. Labor unions got in on the fight, so did the Progressive Party.

When the National Conference meets in Detroit it will have as its guide the words of the late Justice Frank Murphy: "The Bill of Rights belongs to them (aliens) as well as to all citizens. . . . Once an alien lawfully enters and resides in this country he becomes invested with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people within our borders."

(Continued from preceding page)

FRANCE

Labor unites to eat

TWO years ago, while CIO and AFL leaders applauded, the French labor movement split. The left-wing General Confederation of Labor (CGT) held the loyalty of 3,000,000 workers; the Force Ouvriere (Workers Force) claimed 900,000; the Catholic Federation of Christian Workers (CFTC), 750,000.

When FO split away it forbade all members to act with CGT workers. But GUARDIAN's Stanley Karnow last week reported from Paris:

"For all that is written about Force Ouvriere's loyalty to the Marshall Plan, its members have been having the same trouble filling the bread basket at the CGT members."

Canard Enchaine, Paris

"Don't you like your bracelets, Marianne?"

NO POLITICS IN HUNGER: In recent weeks FO announced that locals could cooperate as they see fit. At the week-end they were cooperating all down the line for an all-day general strike on Friday throughout France. The chief demand was simple: a pay check large enough to live on. The Catholic Federation announced that its members would not break the strike.

Karnow wrote: "Housewives will find their stoves without gas, shopkeepers will find their stores without electricity or merchandise. And it's likely the strike will be received with more sympathy than bitterness. Frenchmen are united by the simple need to fill their stomachs."

CHINA

People's victories bad for ulcers & business

CHIANG'S soldiers, cold, hungry and barefooted, fell back toward Chungking. They still wore summer uniforms; they could eat only one meal a day. In the city Acting President Li Tsung-jen sent to Formosa island for Chiang Kai-shek, but when Chiang arrived Li had left. He turned up in Hong Kong where he ducked into a nursing home to care for his ulcers. His associates said it was "heartsickness."

Some rumors said Li was trying to surrender; others said he would soon leave for the U. S. to get backing for a "third force" government.

No matter how sick Chiang's army looked, how faint his chances, he still placed orders for $15,000,000 worth of arms in France, Belgium and Spain. All orders, including the ones in Franco's factories, were to be paid for in U. S. dollars directly from the U. S.

CASE OF THE VIOLENT CONSUL: Along with Li, staff members of the U. S. Embassy and consulate arrived in Hong Kong. For the first time in this century the U. S. had no functioning diplomatic apparatus on the Chinese mainland.

Refusal to recognize the government that virtually controls all China reduced U. S. diplomacy to fretting and blustering. Angus Ward, U. S. consul in Mukden, and four consulate staff members were being tried by the new government for beating up a Chinese servant. The State Dept. asked 30 nations including the Soviet Union and four eastern European countries to intercede for their release. It seemed a throw-back to the old tradition whereby the diplomatic corps always acted in concert in China when that land was considered "everybody's colony."

Washington correspondents described the act as a "humiliating business" for the U. S., but suggested it might lay the groundwork for a U. S. move in UN or at least serve to delay recognition.

BLUSTER: There were unofficial efforts to turn Ward's jailing into a major international incident if not a war. Scripps-Howard and Hearst newspaper chains put on a full head of steam with banner headlines and cartoons showing reds "kidnaping" Ward. Dope stories from Hong Kong said Ward was "probably" living in a "rabbit warren" and was both starving and cold. American Legion Commander George N. Craig demanded an ultimatum to the Chinese and full military intervention if necessary to rescue Ward. Sen. William Knowland (R-Cal.), touring Formosa, called for a U. S. blockade of the China coast.

Calmly the trial proceeded in Mukden. Angus Ward was convicted and sentenced to one year in prison. His sentence was suspended on condition that he leave China at once. The arrested staff members could leave with him. The incident seemed closed.

SHIP LINE GETS MAD: In New York, the Isbrandtsen Co., owners of the Flying Cloud, the steamer recently attacked by a Chinese Nationalist warship, took full-page newspaper advertisements to protest the State Dept.'s quibbling to justify inaction. The company said: "In lawfully going in and out of an open door . . . (if) we get conked over the head by someone what is most important to us is **not** the place on our head **where we got hit** . . . but simply the fact that **we got conked over the head!"**

On to Siam

In search of a policy, the State Dept. sought advice from 30 U. S. leaders, including George Marshall and Harold Stassen. U. S. Ambassador-at-Large Philip Jessup was reported conferring secretly in New York on ways and means to keep Formosa out of Communist hands. He is headed for a Far Eastern Conference in Bangkok (Siam) in January.

LI TSUNG-JEN
Hong Kong is healthier

BAD BUSINESS: In London, British Commonwealth nations announced they had decided to recognize New China but could not agree on a date.

Later reports said Britain itself would grant New China full **de jure** recognition, probably at the conclusion of the UN General Assembly. Hong Kong businessmen chafed at delays, pointing out that the present policy of non-recognition was bad for business.

At Lake Success, Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky stirred speculation about eventual action to unseat Nationalist China's delegation when he said of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, its head:

"I do not, however, intend to engage in altercations with that gentleman for the simple reason, in the first place, that I do not quite know whom he represents in the General Assembly."

On Friday afternoon the delegates were ready to debate the whole Chinese question. Chiang's Tsiang was to bring charges against the Soviet for aiding the Liberation forces.

United Nations report

Questions and answers on the atomic debate

Guardian UN Correspondence

1. *What are the points of U.S.-Soviet disagreement on international atomic energy control (apart from the question of destroying bomb stockpiles)?*

The U.S.-favored control agency would inspect plants and **own** atomic ore as soon as removed from the mines anywhere in the world. The Soviet-favored agency would inspect mines and plants everywhere but would not own atomic ore.

●

2. *What is the Soviet objection to the U.S. plan?*

The control agency, controlled by a U.S.-dominated majority of capitalist powers, could cripple Soviet socialist industry by denying it the amount of ore it needs for peaceful purposes. The Soviets regard their atomic ore as part of their own natural resources for development of their country.

●

3. *What is the U.S. objection to the Soviet plan?*

The Soviets would not "lift their Iron Curtain" to let inspectors in. Secret manufacture of bombs cannot be prevented without control-agency ownership of atomic ore, because the fuel for peaceful or warlike purposes is the same.

●

4. *Is it true that the Soviets are blocking any possibility of control agreement?*

No; they have already made concessions. From their early position that the bomb must first be outlawed, then control discussed, they moved to agreement that both be enforced at the same time; but the U.S. insisted on control enforcement first, outlawing the bomb later. Constantly outvoting the Soviets, the West bloc always imposed its point of view, and the press consistently distorted or suppressed Soviet arguments. Last Wednesday Vishinsky emphasized to the Assembly that the U.S.S.R. is ready for a detailed, comprehensive, veto-less inspection system.

●

5. *Is it true that the U.S. is doing everything possible to get agreement?*

U. S. officials say so, but don't act accordingly. At this session the Special Political Committee re-endorsed the U. S. thesis; this was done by arm-twisting Haiti and other small n tions who had compromise plans into withdrawing them. To balance its loss of atomic monopoly the U.S. has developed the argument that Communist parties throughout the world are "the equivalent of the U.S. atom bomb," appealed to the Soviets to stop the parties' "agitation," and thus frightened the anti-Communist majority in UN to remain rallied around the U.S. Despite the loss of its monopoly, the U.S. has not yet conceded one inch; the Soviets keep repeating that it is the Americans' turn to make concessions.

●

6. *What is most needed for agreement?*

Mutual trust. Without it, any sort of control must be a farce. The two principal nations concerned, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., are the largest countries in the world geogr phically. Hundreds of thousands of inspectors could not ensure control under any system unless both countries accepted the idea that nobody is going to cheat.

●

7. *What moves are being made to break the deadlock?*

In Washington this week a reappraisal of the U. S. position has begun. America's best friends at UN feel the U.S. stand is too rigid to make any agreement possible—yet for their own security there has to be agreement. In the solid "western" front, France and Canada are probing for a new approach; China's UN delegates are on the verge of political collapse, and may soon be supplanted by delegates from New China siding with the Soviets. This week the Quakers circulated at UN a confidential report calling for reexamination of the U.S. stand, and proposing temporary outlawry of the bomb and operation of nationally-owned atomic plants.

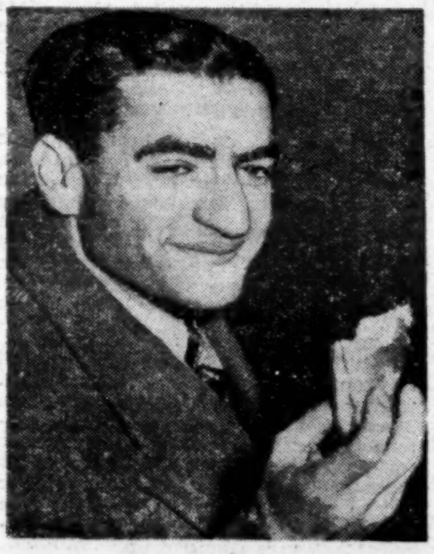
Time is on the side of compromise; the U.S. victory of a few days ago is a purely "moral" one, unlikely to be repeated at the next Assembly.

IRAN—PARK AVENUE

Volcano-sitting Shah hopefully eats dog

ROSE petals floated in the finger bowls; the breast of guinea hen was served under glass. Mayor William O'Dwyer was entertaining the Shahinshah of Iran (King of Kings of Persia) and 400 guests on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria. A brochure distributed at the luncheon omitted the days when Iran's royal family were active friends of the Axis in 1940 and 1941. It described the Shah as a "great reformer."

At a press conference the Shah, calling himself a liberal constitutional monarch, assured reporters that without land reform and without any change in peasant-landlord relations, the Persian peasant would be happy and prosperous once he got U.S. machines and learned U.S. techniques.



SHAH OF IRAN
Arf! Arf! Arf!

BACK HOME: The Persian peasant divides his crop with the landlord according to the law of the five factors. These are: water, land, seed, animal, man. Since he owns neither water, seed, land nor animal, he theoretically gets one fifth of the crop he sows. But since he is always in debt and forced to borrow from the landlord's money-lender at an interest rate of 120% a year, he is lucky if he can keep one tenth of his crop.

The traditional food-exporting prov-

(Continued on following page)

An on-the-spot report

Is Israel laying itself wide open to western plunder?

By William Wolf
GUARDIAN Staff Correspondent

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

"ISRAEL remains faithful to her political standpoint, which is not to identify herself with either one of the two rival blocs," said Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett recently. This is the line being handed out for public consumption.

Actually the new state is becoming steadily more deeply rooted in the western sphere through the politics of the Mapai "labor government" of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion. Socialist leaders have warned that this course will destroy the independence for which the Jewish people fought and reduce Israel to the role of another fall guy in the cold war.

EXPLOITABLE TROUBLES: The opposition holds no illusions about Israel's economic plight. Since the nation was born, the population has risen 40% to the present 1,000,000; immigrants are still coming at the rate of 20,000 a month. There are shortages of housing, food and jobs, with 70,000 unemployed, and there is a shortage of funds for development. An added drain is the necessity of strengthening the military in event the Arab states start a "second round."

Ben-Gurion relies most heavily on foreign loans, investments and donations, chiefly from the U. S. The Mapam Socialists and the Communists point to the lesson of the Marshall Plan in other nations to indicate what they think will happen to Israel under such circumstances. "We know such loans are not made without political reasons," Jacob Lassour, Mapam secretary in Haifa, told me.

THE SOCIALIST WAY: The better way, say these critics, is to make the most of Israel's capital and resources, mainly by nationalization, instead of placing development in foreign hands and forcing more austerity on the workers. (Histadruth, the labor federation, recently accepted a second wage cut on the government's contention that the cost of living had dropped.) Lassour adds that profits do not appear to be dropping.

The extent of reliance on foreign investment was indicated by one Manufacturers' Assn. economist who confided that Israel's future is "100% in the hands of American capital." An unemployed shoe worker remarked: "American investments won't be to help the workers. As everywhere else, they'll be to take as much out of Israel as possible."

BAIT ON THE HOOK: A host of government proposals have been put before the Knesseth (Parliament) to make Israel attractive to foreign and domestic capital. These measures are suggested because of a reluctance of businessmen to invest. One reason is the fear that Israel is too "socialist."

How unfounded this myth is can be seen from a glance at capital holdings. Aside from the kibbutzim (farm cooperatives) and other major cooperative enterprises, nearly all of the economy is in private hands. The electricity monopoly is held by the Palestine Electric Corp., a British firm that obtained a 70-year concession in 1926. The Anglo-Palestine Bank, regarded as official, is privately owned and registered in England.

The government is counting for future development on work being resumed at the Haifa oil refineries, which are in the hands of Consolidated Refineries, a British outfit controlled by the Anglo-Iranian company. If extraction of minerals from the Dead Sea is resumed, the rich deposits will be exploited by the Palestine Potash Co., which holds a 75-year concession.

SEQUEL, SUPPRESSION: All this information is listed in a pamphlet entitled "Facts and Figures," published by the Jewish Agency to lure investors. Conceding the existence of some cooperative enterprises, the Agency assures those who fear socialism that "the majority of industrial enterprises, including the large firms, are in private hands."

AN ISRAEL WORKER
Abbott & Costello can wait

Hand in hand with these endeavors, Mapai leaders have launched attacks on left-wingers similar to those in Marshall Plan countries. A workers' demonstration against wage cuts was dismissed by Ben-Gurion as inspired by Rumanian Communists to persuade Rumanian Jews not to emigrate. Demands have been made that Histadruth purge itself of Communsts in the fashion of the CIO in the U. S.

Civil liberties violations are spreading. A student demonstration was touched off when 12 teachers were fired in Nazareth as Communists. Job-seekers complain of anti-Communist discrimination. Youth delegates to the Budapest Festival told of encountering difficulties before the government would let them attend.

LOOK AT THE MOVIES: Israel may support Czechoslovakia rather than Yugoslavia for a UN Security Council seat, ask the Soviet Union for a loan, or make trade agreements with eastern Europe. But these moves are outweighed by the shifts toward dependence on the U. S.

The theme was aptly set by one day's movie ads in Tel Aviv: **Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein** and **New Adventures of Don Juan** were prominent Hollywood imports against a smattering of European films.

(Continued from preceding page)

inces of Azerbaijan and Khorasan are suffering the worst famine in 35 years. Mass starvation has been prevented only because the Soviet Union has permitted the Shah's government to buy quantities of grain on credit.

AT THE POLLS: Iran's acute economic crisis is parallelled by a political crisis. Senate elections this fall were carefully rigged but underground newspapers exposed the illegalities; there were demonstrations in Teheran and the government had to relax its hand in a few places. The result was that all 12 of the city's seats were taken by anti-government parties. The Minister of the Courts in charge of rigging the elections was assassinated.

The governor was out

Revolt flared openly in some parts of the country. In Laar, for example, the townspeople went on a 3-day strike to protest electoral frauds. A committee of 500 set up a People's Court, tried the Board of Elections for treason and executed them. The committee then looked for the governor of the province. Finding him gone, they burned his palace to the ground.

SHAH'S ANSWER: Troops dispatched to Laar fought the townspeople for a week and suppressed the rebellion in blood. They hanged nine persons, sentenced 40 others to life imprisonment. In Teheran, the assassin of the Courts Minister was hanged in the public square with the warning that the case would not be closed until "fellow conspirators" were rounded up.

The whole country is under martial law. Teheran has an 8 p.m. curfew. In the northern province of Azerbaijan, democratic anti-Shah forces hold all but the big cities. Throughout the country, the Shah's government controls only large cities, with feudal princes reigning elsewhere.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD: The rose petals and the guinea hen in New York, the gratitude and publicity cost the Shah $1,200,000. It brought him more publicity than India's Pandit Nehru got on his visit. The Shah hoped it would also net him arms to keep his people down and appease his generals who might otherwise overthrow the King of Kings.

Though he wore western dress well, ate a hot dog and affected a great admiration for all he saw last week, the Shah dared not be too American. He did not fear injuring Iranian sensibilities. He hesitated to offend some key figures in his government known to be pro-British. The British do not welcome U.S. influence in Iran though they appreciate the Shah's efforts to earn dollars.

PANAMA

All change: no change

IN Washington, a State Dept. press officer announced that Panama's Vice President Roberto Chiari had "assumed power constitutionally. No question of according recognition is involved." Assembled newsmen laughed out loud.

What happened was that Panamanian President Daniel Chanis had tried to force the resignation of Col. Jose Remon, chief of Panama's 2,000-man police force. It was said that Remon was involved in various rackets, principally a monopoly of slaughterhouses and bus lines. Instead of resigning, Remon ordered his police to surround the presidential palace and force Chanis out. He installed his cousin Chiari as president.

BASES AND BUSINESS: Behind the comic-opera aspects of the "constitutional" change lay the fact of an ever-deepening depression. Two years ago students ringed Panama's Congress, forced deputies to cancel an agreement under which the U.S. had dotted Panama with 120 military bases (one base for each 238 sq. miles). In retaliation, the U.S. ordered its Canal Zone personnel to boycott Panama. Panamanian businessmen are slowly going broke.

Neither Remon nor Chiari is opposed to U.S. bases in Panama. U.S. Ambassador M. B. Davis was sure that he could work with them as he had with Chanis.

Last week there were indications that Chanis was down but not out. He rescinded his resignation and had the National Assembly recognize him as president. In Washington, Assistant Secretary of State Edward G. Miller Jr. hurriedly called a press conference, announced that if Chanis became President again, that would be constitutional too.

Within an hour after Panama's Supreme Court had recognized Chanis as President, Chiari resigned. In his place Remon popped Dr. Arnulfo Arias, a pro-Axis former President and friend of Argentina's Peron. Arias quickly assured everyone that he would develop extremely cordial relations between Panama and the U.S. Arias, it was felt, would be "constitutional" too.

COLOMBIA

Democracy forever!

TWO years ago the leader of Colombia's Liberal Party, Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, was assassinated. His successor, Dario Echandia, resolved to be more cautious. He took it as his mission to keep Liberals in line. He worked with Gaitan's assassins, became Minister of the Interior in the cabinet of President Mariano Ospina Perez, and did not falter when his chief persecuted less tractable Liberals.

Ospina Perez selected Laureano Gomez to succeed him. Elections were scheduled for Nov. 27. Gomez had been an early and ardent admirer of Hitler and Mussolini. He had just returned from 18 months in Spain. Echandia was the candidate of the "loyal opposition." He repeatedly assured the voters there were no differences between himself and Gomez.

CLEVER CAMPAIGN: To make doubly sure of the outcome the President declared a state of siege, banned public meetings, clamped a censorship, dissolved the Congress in which the Liberals held a majority and ruled that the Supreme Court, where the Liberals enjoy a simple majority, would henceforth need a two-thirds majority to overrule the government.

Echandia went through the motions of protest and withdrew from the "race."

U.S.S.R.

Women who fight

FOR many millions resistance to fascism is symbolized in the sturdy frame, the black hair, the flashing eyes of Dolores Ibarruri, called La Pasionaria (the Passion-Flower). She led the Asturian miners to revolt in 1934, inspired the defense of Madrid against Franco and uttered the battle-cry: "No Pasaran!" (They shall not pass!). Her son died at Stalingrad.

Last week the World Federation of Democratic Women meeting in Moscow took her life as symbol of their own cause, elected La Pasionaria herself to their executive council. Elected with her were two Americans: Muriel Draper and Mrs. Paul Robeson.

Mrs. Robeson said that the U. S. "may export democracy in theory," but after Peekskill "we may have to import it in practice." Both U.S. delegates are going on to Peking to attend the first Congress of Democratic Asian Women from Dec. 6 to 12.

A LITTLE VITRIOL: In the U. S., New York Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy reportedly told a Veterans of Foreign Wars dinner that Mrs. Robeson should stay in Moscow "to save us the expense of shooting her." Later Justice Levy denied he had said so. What he did say, he added, might have been "a little too vitriolic" for some people.

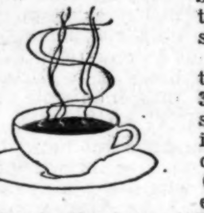
DOLLAR STRETCHER

The truth about coffee

By Sidney Margolius

THERE is no coffee shortage at this time. There will be a reduction of supplies next year, but not even a severe shortage then.

But even the prospect of smaller supplies late in 1950 or 1951 has been enough to give speculators a chance to skyrocket prices—with the help of inflation-conditioned housewives who scurried to hoard coffee that will be much too stale to use by the time any possible shortage arrives.



In just three weeks traders have run up the wholesale price of green coffee from 30c to 51c a pound—an all-time high. The spectacular price leap had little foundation in actual conditions, occurring largely because speculators who owned coffee futures (on paper) were squeezing the "short sellers"—those who had contracted to deliver coffee in the future—in the expectation the price would be lower.

THE RUSH THAT HURTS: As a result, plus newspaper headlines and consumer hoarding, the retail prices of some brands already have risen to 90c a pound and threaten to hit $1. In more affluent neighborhoods of large cities women have been observed ordering whole cases of vacuum-packed coffee at a time. In moderate-income areas the chain supermarkets are rationing out coffee a pound or two at a time, but here too housewives can be seen returning for an extra allotment. In many stores, all but the costliest brands have disappeared from the shelves.

At the same time, restaurant trade leaders have urged those places still selling a cup of coffee for the traditional nickel to raise it to a dime, although the hike in price amounts to less than a cent a cup.

There can't be a coffee shortage in the near future because the 1949 crop has already been harvested. There will be less coffee available from the 1950-51 crop because of drought and other adverse weather conditions in South America, and because native labor has been leaving the coffee plantations in search of a better living in industrial towns. But the drought has not been as severe as was first anticipated, nor will the 1950-51 crop be as short as the coffee trade had expected earlier.

HOARDING WON'T WIN: Already wholesale market quotations on green coffee have begun to recede a little as the true facts about the scare begin to appear, and experts think they will drop back further as speculators start realizing their profits. Families that loaded up will soon digest an old wartime lesson with their increasingly rancid stocks of coffee: that you can't beat shortage or inflation by hoarding, and, in fact, individual consumers are well-nigh defenseless against the impact of such price swings.

With a repetition of the shortage scare in prospect again next year, the New York City Consumer Council has called upon consumer and labor groups to urge passage of a bill left hanging from the last session of Congress which would police speculation in coffee as other important commodity markets are now regulated.

Pending any other protection against price gouges now and next year, families will do well to adopt practical conservation measures of their own.

BEATING THE GOUGERS: Here are some ways you can get the most cups of coffee out of every pound:

- Keep coffee in an air-tight container and refrigerated to protect its flavor.
- Make just enough, waste none.
- A little chicory will increase the number of cups from a pound of coffee; use little, because chicory is bitter. Experts recommend no more than half an ounce to a pound of coffee.
- How to be more economical if you use the drip method: let the boiling water drip through the grounds, then pour it back and allow to drip through a second time.
- If you use a percolator, let the coffee perc at least ten minutes or a little longer for more thorough extraction (but not too long or you'll sacrifice flavor).
- For a single person or small family, soluble coffee is sometimes most economical because you can make exactly what you need. There are two types: one is all coffee, the other contains fillers such as dextrose. The latter is much less expensive, and few people can really tell the difference.

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Reading & thinking

The fact of Jesus

By Harry F. Ward

(Professor Emeritus of Christian Ethics, Union Theological Seminary)

LONG years of historic criticism have purged many myths about Jesus of Nazareth. In two books* with a bearing on matters which vitally affect the progressive movement, Pierre van Paassen (ordained a Unitarian minister three years ago) and Harry Emerson Fosdick (most widely-heard Protestant preacher of our day) agree that the fact that Jesus lived and was crucified is beyond dispute.

They agree also that the gospels were written to propagate the Christian religion, not to record the life of Jesus the Jew. So van Paassen sets out to tell "the story of Jesus as it actually happened." Fosdick undertakes to portray the Nazarene "as his contemporaries saw him," through the meaning of his teachings to specific groups and their reactions.

SEARCH FOR JUSTICE: Van Paassen's purpose is to destroy the myth that the Jews killed Jesus. He knows that the lie he is trying to demolish played its part in the Tsarist and Hitler pogroms.

Now its deadly results begin to appear here. Many embryo storm troopers at Peekskill, and their kin across the land, Catholic and Protestant, have heard in Sunday or Parochial school that the Jews killed Jesus and were therefore driven by a just God as wanderers across the earth. This is one of the wrongs that must be undone if the police state now forming here is to be stopped.

By demonstrating the discrepancies between gospel accounts, and still more between them and the facts of Roman and Jewish legal procedures, van Paassen shows that there could have been no trial before the Jewish Sanhedrin, no hearing before Herod, and that Jews could not have been present at the trial before Pilate. The conclusion is that Jesus was tried and executed under Roman law for an assertion of Jewish kingship which Pilate saw as a threat to Roman rule.

With this Fosdick concurs: "Jesus finally was executed by the Romans as a political criminal, with the offensive charge nailed to his very cross, 'The King of the Jews.' So the great pacifist was crucified as a criminal insurrectionist."

CHECKING THE CONFLICT: Van Paassen puts his evidence into a wider issue: was Jesus only man, or Jesus Christ, God-man? That question belongs both to science and theology. The way they try to settle it has a lot to do with the prospect of getting the kind of world progressives want.

Has the Vatican holy crusade against "godless communism" or the new Protestant ideological battle against "communist materialism" any relation to the cold war and the chances of keeping it from becoming the war of atomic extermination? To stop this, to achieve the mutual economic and cultural program that is the only substitute, requires cooperation between Christian and Jew, the Christian and the non-Christian world, religionist and anti-religionist. This is not possible for or with an imperialistic, dogmatic religion.

Only those who will let differences about God wait upon the meeting of urgent needs can achieve the cooperation without which those needs cannot be met. That was the Judgment Day test of the Man from Nazareth. Therefore, while Fosdick cannot go all the way with van Paassen, his book is a sign of hope.

GANDHI AND CO.: Gandhi said once: "I accept and follow the teachings of Jesus, but I cannot accept what the church teaches about Jesus." Sun Yat-sen left the church when it would not support the people's revolution in China: "I have not left Jesus because I know if he were here he would be on the side of the people." Said Vishinsky this month, following a speaker who proclaimed himself a non-Marxist: "We welcome such non-Marxists. I hope God will send us more of them. I do not ask what you believe, but what you do. What are you fighting for? And if not, why not?"

Wrote David Lawrence, Republican columnist and editor, recently about the Russians: "We must not be upset by their suspicion of us and their emotional propaganda. Rather we must strive all the harder to earn the confidence and trust of Russia as well as of all other nations. This means a return to those simple rules of honest conduct which Jesus taught 2,000 years ago—the power of example."

**WHY JESUS DIED. Dial Press, $3.*
THE MAN FROM NAZARETH. Harper & Bros. $3.

Pots & Pocketbooks

A cuppa cawfee

By Charlotte Parks

IN December of 1773 a bunch of Boston youths disguised as Indians boarded British ships in Boston Harbor and threw overboard more than $75,000 worth of tea. Historians tell us the Boston Tea Party was responsible for the present omnipresent U.S. cup of coffee. Maybe the current high cost of coffee will make us forget the Tea Party and get us in the way of sending some precious greenbacks to the sterling area for "the cup that cheers but does not inebriate."

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Fiorello LaGuardia agreed—and I second the motion—that boiled coffee is richer in flavor and more economical than that made by any other method. Less utensil washing in the bargain.

BOILED COFFEE: Add the usual amount of coffee to the usual amount of water and just bring to the boil. Lower flame and cook three minutes. Pour on a half cup of cold water to settle. Experiment with less coffee after you are satisfied that boiled coffee is tops. Watch the pot. It is boiling that gives that bitter flavor; three-minute simmering does not.

SAVE COLD COFFEE: Never make more coffee than you plan to use, though cold coffee, reheated just below the boiling point, is quite good.

Cafe Mex

A delicious drink that is stimulating and nourishing.

1 cup cold coffee
1 cup milk
1 tsp. cocoa
1 tsp. sugar
1 pinch cinnamon

Bring to boil and simmer three minutes.

TEA FOR TWO: Tea is much cheaper than coffee. Get a really good quality and don't use tea balls. Get an aluminum teaball at the five and ten. A silver ball is not too expensive and you don't get that boiled-cloth flavor.

CALENDAR

NEW YORK

Mozart's Abduction from the Seraglio, performed by international cast, sponsored by Opera Workshop of Committee for the Negro in the Arts, Friday, Dec. 2, 8:30 p.m., Local 65 Panel Room, 13 Astor Pl. Tickets 90c to $1.50, People's Artists, Inc., Bookshop, 12 Astor Pl.

•

Eve Merriman speaks on "The Poet to the Librarian: Workers with Words, and Citizens of the World." auspices Librarians Committee, National Council Arts, Sciences and Professions, Sunday, Dec. 4, 8 p.m., 285 Central Park W. Admission 60c.

•

Five films from five countries presented by World Documentary Theatre, Nov. 29, Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 7:45 p.m. and 9:45 p.m., Barbizon Plaza Hotel, 101 W. 58th St. Tickets $1.50 incl. tax. Students 75c. Call JU 6-3376.

•

Book Fair, sponsored by Writers and Publishers Division, ASP, Sun., Dec. 4, 2 to 10 p.m. Stefan Heym, O. John Rogge, Louis Untermeyer, Muriel Rukeyser, Pierre van Passen, Howard Fast and others will autograph their books. ACA Galleries, 57th St., betw. Park and Madison.

•

CHICAGO

Rembrandt, starring Charles Laughton, sponsored by 40th Ward PP Club, Sat., Dec. 3, 8:30 p.m., Gompers Park Field House, Foster and Tripp Ave. Admission 75c.

•

A Tea, sponsored by Women's Division of PP, Sat., Dec. 3, 1:30 p.m., 187 No. LaSalle St. Maud Russell, Sidney L. Ordower, speakers.

Back in the bushes

E-lecshun Day in the land uv liber-tee

By Sam Bushwhacker

BULLDOG HOLLOW, TENN.

WELL, E-lecshun Day has came and went. I can't rightly say whut wuz voted out in them big sassiety places like Daisy Mountain an' Noo Yawk. But I kin shoregod tell how we done down here in the votin' bushes uv Tinnissee.

Me an' the Old Womern was a-hoofin' it early up over Wildcat Ridge on our vote-hunt. Thar hain't nothin' purtier than the mawnin' sun down thar on Towhead Branch and Greasy Cove, which is right whur Andy Jackson, sevinth President uv these United States, uster ride hosses an' git into fistfights whenst he were a boy. But we gotta make hosstracks if we-uns gonta locate that votin'-place hideaway 'fore sundown.

Y'see, down our way the polecat pollytishuns that runs the Leckshun Boards for Boss Crump—an' **his** boss, the Metropolytin Life Insoorants Compuny etc. uv Noo Yawk—don't never

hold no e-leckshun twict in the same locality if they kin help it. On account if they did 'twould make votin' too easy an' a lot of us shabbies would vote, which would put more work on the pore vote-stealers at the private count-up on e-leckshun nite down in the courthouse basement or up in Banker Bessman's private office.

SO nowadays the votin' place is a-gittin' harder to locate than a ole mammy mink what's got young. So my Old Womern an' me decides to try over to the schoolhouse on Coffee Creek five mile off, whur 'leckshuns wuz held last time. But when we gits there the door's locked. All the neighbors knowed wuz that this time hit wuz a-bein' helt in some school bus somewhurs down thar in the valley some miles further along.

So we gumboots it on to find this people's Hidey-hole. Whin we arrives to the Old Hickory Crossroads, my Old Womern sez hit **could** be up mebbe at Uriah Pooley's store whur hit wuz helt the year Al Smith run. So we goes up a side road to that store, but all the storekeeper knowed was hit **mought** be down at Scroop Tipton's which is five miles further on out west. Whin we gits thar, it hain't **thar** too. But a mountain sharp-eye drivin' a truck sez we past it unbeknowinst 'bout four mile back. He sez to back up to near whur Granny's Creek jines Sugar, an' beat about the bush an' iffen we look forty-nine ways from Sunday, we'll spy a old rickety-rack school-rig with no sign nor nothin' on hit, a-settin' off the highway hid in some sourwood bushes.

NOW hit's a fack, not even the low-down pollytishuns kin keep us woodsies that's used to drawin' a bead on a squirrel's tail-hole from spottin' their dirty handywork. So when she's a-gittin' long about noon o'clock, surenuff we scrutates the old sputter-bus an' thar's our great American Tradishun, for which the battle uv George Washington wuz fit an' the forefathers died. Thar she blows, the mighty ballot-box, stowed away out thar in the peckerwood timber. But ain't no human-body nowhurs near. The votin' bus is locked up tight as old stingy-flint Deacon Grindstrop a-holden on to a dime by the tailfeathers.

"Reckon the so-an-so's hez gone off to dinner," I sez.

"Reckon I'll jest bigod set here on this settin'-log till hell freezes over or they come back," sez my sweet Battle-axe.

Shorenuff, long in about two hours here comes the 'leckshun officers, lickin' their chops an' a-chawin' squirtin'-

terbakker with their chin-whiskers happy an' jumpin' up an' down. I sez somethin' 'bout 'Looks like they never 'spected a American citizen to find the public votin'-place.' One old hard-nut—a big feller with a red face an' a one hundred percent American Legion button, looks at me hard like he's studyin' if he ain't seed me somewhurs in Moscow Idaho a-gittin' gold from old Joe Staleen to overthrow the guv-mint. But his billygoat whiskers goes back to workin', so I guest he decided (sinct I'm about two-sixteenths Cherokee) thet I wuz some kind uv a American after all.

NOW by Old Womern's a long tall hill-sally, so whin she has to duck to git in that there little squinched-up auto-votin'-contrapshun an' sez "Hit's unfair to tall Tinnisseeans," chin-whiskers is lookin' at her slaunchways to see kin he deteck any commune-ism in her eyeballs or other features But my Old Womern ain't never sawn the man she would take no sass off'n, so she looks one uv them holes she kin look right threw you into his fat guts an' marches on.

They say we got a Awstrailyan Ballot Sistem which is so everbody kin vote secrit, but our 'Leckshun Board ain't never heerd uv sich newfangled monkeydoins yet. So we jist marks our papers on a plank on the back seat whur everybody kin look on nice and soashuble. The votin' ishew up today is whether our State Constitutehshun is good enuff as she was writ in 1870, or whether the People hez got any new noshuns to make hit more uptodate an' rat-proofer. Well, whenst we gits our votin's all fixed up, one uv their honors then takes um an' hold um up an' looks hard at um to see there ain't no fly-specks on the same. An' passes um on to another speshul Yore Honor which dumps um in the Box.

AS we come on the backtrack, we hears on one uv them raddios a lotta little school-younguns a-singin' a piece from some celebrashun down to Chattynoogy or somewhurz,

In Tinnissee,
The land uv light an' liber-tee . . .

By the time we gits back up to our ridge, with the moon up an' ole Potlicker our coonhound, a-barkin' down below, my Old Womern is plumb wore out, her tail a-draggin' an' feelin' like a b'iled dish-rag. "Shucks," she sez, "here we've had to go an' waste a whole goddam day uv God's good time an' walk nigh onto 20 mile an' pay $2 a head—just to vote in free Ameriky!"

"Well," sez I, "I wuz just a-thinkin': Wonder what old Andy Jack woulda done ef he had bin along at the votin' runaround today?"

"Well," says Willie Wigglefoot, who was to the votin' too, an' knows a lot

about histry from his grandpap, **"I'm a-coggytatin' ez how he'd peropably shoregod gone an' went back fer his shootin' irons. Shined um up an' gone down atter the 'Leckshun Board dudes an' put um all on the hightail. Same ez he done that time to the royal redcoats an' the navy under Admireel Edward Hotguts Packenham at Noo Orleans,"** sez Willie. "For the freedom an glory of Ameriky."

Peasants with plush bottoms

Exposing the 'Free Europe' gang

By Ed Falkowski

TOP-HATTED emigres from eastern Europe are getting a fresh shot in the arm for anti-communist crusades in the U.S. from the new National Committee for Free Europe, Inc., which has swank offices in the Empire State Building.

While the State Dept. "Operation X" carries on secret work in their erstwhile homelands, emigre diplomats, politicians, generals and "peasant leaders" are to operate in the open in the U.S. The new committee, financed by private tax-deductible contributions, will assign them to work in trade unions, schools, fraternal, social and civic organizations. Their theme will be the "Soviet menace."

PEACE, STAY OUT: Booted out of their own countries, the emigres are to adapt themselves in nationality communities in the U.S. to prey upon old-world sentiments and stir up anti-Soviet feelings. The new committee has already helped form national groups under emigre auspices for Slovenes, Hungarians and Roumanians. Such groups are expected to purge U.S. communities of "peace-mongerers" and leftists. The steady influx of anti-Soviet DP's promises to be a helpful factor.

The Free Europe Committee has recruited supervisors trained during the war in the Office of Strategic Services. President is DeWitt C. Poole, former lieutenant in charge of Gen. William Donovan's Foreign Nationalities Branch. Also active is Dr. John Morrison, a geographer specializing in the Soviet Union and adjacent areas.

THE DULLES TOUCH: A key figure is Allen W. Dulles, brother of ex-Sen. John Foster Dulles. As OSS chief in Europe, Allen Dulles was reported to have conferred with Hitler's representatives in Switzerland in 1943 on the preservation of a German state as a buffer against Russia. His name popped up often in the recent Hungarian spy trial of Laszlo Rajk.

The committee's directors include Joseph C. Grew, pre-Pearl Harbor Ambassador to Japan; Arthur Bliss Lane, former Ambassador to Poland and a bitter enemy of the present Polish government; James A. Farley, who returned from Spain ardently pleading Franco's case; Henry R. Luce, publisher of **Time, Life** and **Fortune; DeWitt** Wallace, publisher of **Reader's Digest;** Charles R. Hook, former head of the National Assn. of Manufacturers; William Green and Matthew Woll of the AFL; and James B. Carey of the CIO.

ACHESON A HAPPY MAN: Said Secretary of State Dean Acheson when the committee was announced: "The State Dept. is very happy to see the formation of this group." Said Grew: "The iron curtain is bound to disintegrate. . . Let us therefore prepare for that day and see that democratic leaders are ready to return to their homelands to bring order out of chaos."

The order-out-of-chaos crew engaged to lecture under the committee's sponsorship includes Grigore Gafencu, former Rumanian Minister to Moscow; Bela Fabian, a former member of the Hungarian Parliament who has written a series of U.S. newspaper articles and a book defending Cardinal Mindszenty; George M. Dimitrov, Bulgarian "peasant" leader; Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Polish "peasant" leader; Miha Krek, a former Yugoslav "peasant" leader; and Stefan Osusky, former Czechoslovakian envoy to France.

THEY GET RELIEF TOO: Pending "liberation" of their homelands, the frock-coated emigres are to be provided with jobs to keep the wolf from the door. A dozen eastern European jurists have been placed in the Library of Congress to analyze laws of their countries. A Danube Valley research project has been started for others on Carnegie Endowment funds.

But the prize package in the committee's plans is the use of ex-generals and expremiers as "centers of influence" to spread anti-Soviet feelings among U.S. foreign-origin groups.

Peace congress

A GRASS-ROOTS Congress on American-Soviet Relations has been called by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Said the Council: "The days of the 'big names' talking for peace are over. Truman won't be there. Neither will Acheson. Peace is up to the people."

The Congress will meet in New York City's Manhattan Center, 34th St. & 8th Av., on Dec. 3, 4 and 5. An "Outlaw the A-bomb" rally in Madison Sq. Garden will climax the meeting on the night of Dec. 5. To make your voice heard, register with the Council, 114 E. 32d St., New York 16. Registration is $3 for organizations, $2 for individuals. Tickets for the Garden rally, $1.20 to $2.40.